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NATIONALISTS TURN DOWN LI. GEORGE'S HOME RULE PLANS

Hostile Throughout, Leave Parliament in a Body, Shelving Discussion

IGNORE REDMOND

Premier Offers Self-Government to Those Parts Clearly Demanding It

OPPOSES COERCION

'Dominant Consideration In Settlement Must Be Effect Upon War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, during the debate following Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion demanding immediate Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government is prepared to grant Home Rule to those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it.

The Premier declared that the dominant consideration in any Irish settlement must be its effect upon the war. He contended that the different controversialists ignored two fundamental points:

Firstly, that Ireland's grievance is not a material one, but has something to do with her pride and self-respect. "She was never more prosperous and yet is no more reconciled to British rule than in the days of Cromwell." Secondly, it would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to place Ulster under Irish rule against its will as to deny self-government to the rest of Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that no party would support a demand that Ulster should be forced into a settlement. His offer of self-government to part of Ireland would take immediate effect.

Wants Empire to Judge

"I am not in the least afraid of submitting this proposal of the Government to the judgment of any unbiassed friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe. I put it again and I want not merely Irishmen to know, but I want men outside the confines of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire to know what it is we offer today. It is, that the part of Ireland that clearly demands Home Rule—self-government—shall get it.

"There are two questions to be asked by all of us. The first is this: Are the people of this country prepared to confer self-government on the parts of Ireland which unmistakably demand it? The answer which I give, on behalf of the Cabinet, is that the Government are firmly of that opinion and are firmly of opinion that that represents the view of the vast majority of the people of this country.

Against Coercing Ulster

"The next point is this: Are the people of this country prepared to force the population of the north-eastern corner of Ireland to submit to be governed by a population with whom they are completely out of sympathy? In my judgment—and here I speak on behalf of the Government—they are not?"

The Premier said that he believed that the ideal national unity in Ireland would be obtained at no distant date, if Ulster were offered facilities and inducements to come in.

He then moved the following amendment to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion: "This House would welcome any settlement which will produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

Asquith Makes Suggestion

Following Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith suggested that the Irish

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Question of Breaking Off Relations With Berlin Up In Peking Parliament Today

Premier and Ministers Report on Policy to Both Houses; 102 Party Delegates Favor Split; 6 Against

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 9.—The decision of the Government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany will be submitted to Parliament tomorrow, when the Premier, accompanied by all the Cabinet Ministers, will first go to the Senate and then to the House of Representatives, to report the policy of the Government.

Yesterday afternoon, the Premier invited the representatives of the various Parties to a conference, in order to ascertain their views on the Sino-German question. 108 attended, of whom 102 were in favor of a rupture.

The Minister of the Navy, Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, has submitted his resignation, owing to ill-health. The Premier has refused to accept it, but has granted Admiral Chen Pi-kwang a month's leave.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Again Offers His Resignation

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 9.—Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang will probably leave Peking for Nanking on Saturday.

Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has again tendered his resignation.

According to the Peking Daily News, Premier Tuan Chi-jui will report tomorrow to both Houses of Parliament about the question of severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

Tonight, all members of Parliament were invited to a tea party arranged by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, in the new building of the Waichiao-pu.

Wuchang Neutrality Petition

Hankow, March 8.—Following the example of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Wuchang today sent to the President of the Republic and to the Cabinet a telegraphic protest against the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The protest contains the following remarks: "By sending to Germany a note of protest against unrestricted submarine warfare, China has done everything that could be done by her. The country is just beginning to recover from the consequences of the financial difficulties caused by the last period of the Manchu rule and the subsequent revolutions. We, therefore, strongly advise that China should observe the greatest cautiousness with regard to her attitude towards the foreign Powers and should first consider her own interests."

Proposed Severance With Germany Up to Parliament

The Sinwanpao's Peking correspondent reports:—At 3 p.m. of the 8th March 103 members of Parliament representing all the political parties and factions paid a visit to the Cabinet and interviewed Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Tuan explained the reasons for China joining the side of the Entente Powers in order to insure the support of the two Houses of Parliament. Ma Chun-wu, Huan Kao-su and Wang Nai-chang opposed, saying that, while internal affairs are still not settled, how could China join the side of the Entente Powers? Cho Pu-cheng and Ma Hsiang supported the Cabinet.

The Premier stated that after he obtains substantial guarantees from the Entente Powers the proposed severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will be reported to

(Continued on Page 11)

Germans Captured by British in Recent Push

Here is a batch of German soldiers, captured by the British in one of the recent advances, being marched to a temporary detention camp before being sent to England, where they will be permanently interned. The beauty of the French scenery on the western front is well illustrated in this charming picture.

Torpedo Sinks French Destroyer; 107 Perish

Submarine Crew Mislead Men Struggling for Life And Fire Upon Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 7.—An official communique states:—The destroyer Cassini was torpedoed, in the Mediterranean, on the 28th. Her magazine exploded and she sank in two minutes. Seven officers and 100 men perished and two officers and 32 men were saved.

The Captain of the Cassini perished. The survivors state that they were struggling in the sea, in the darkness, striving to reach the floating rafts, when they heard voices shouting in French: "This way, comrades!" Then a submarine appeared and fired at them with rifles or a machine-gun, while a shell just missed a raft.

TURKS CANNOT CHECK ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS

Kengaver Is Occupied; Operations Continue To Develop In Other Regions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 8.—An official communique reports: Pursuing the Turkish forces from Hamadan, we occupied Kengaver, on the 5th. Our military operations continue to develop in the direction of Bidjar and Douletabad.

Inventor of Germany's Famous Airships Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—The death is announced of Count Zeppelin, the inventor of Germany's war dirigibles.

The Weather

Very cloudy or overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.3 and the minimum 43.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.3 and 36.2.

FRENCH ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES IN LORRAINE

Cause Severe Damage at Embermenil; Foil Attack At Seppois-le-Haut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 8.—An official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the Verdun front, our batteries caught enemy detachments on the northern outskirts of Malancourt Wood.

The German organisations in Eparges Wood were effectively bombarded. There were lively artillery actions in the Maison de Champagne and Embermenil sectors.

The communique this afternoon reported: There have been lively artillery actions and patrol encounters in the region of Moulin-sous-Touvent, between the Oise and the Aisne.

Detachments of our troops penetrated the German trenches north-east of Embermenil, in Lorraine, inflicted severe damage and brought back prisoners. An attack made by the enemy, near Seppois-le-Haut, in Alsace, completely failed, the enemy leaving prisoners in our hands.

Our reconnaissances inflicted losses on the enemy in the direction of Hilsenfirst.

'Seventh Wife' Makes Great Hit At Manila

Lieut. Howell's Comedy Played To Full House for Naval Relief Society Benefit

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Manila, March 8.—The comedy, "The Seventh Wife", by Lieutenant Howell, U.S.N. and played by a company from the U.S.S. Brooklyn, was staged before a full house and made a decided hit with the Manila public. The proceeds will be handed over to the Naval Relief Society.

MAYOR GILL ON TRIAL

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

New York, March 8.—The trial of Mayor Gill of Seattle, on charges of importing liquor into dry territory, has begun.

BRITISH CAVALRY NOW 14 MILES OFF BAGDAD

Troops Pursuing Fleeing Turks Encounter Little Opposition; Capture Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Our troops pursuing the fleeing enemy have met with little opposition. Our cavalry, traversing Ctesiphon, have bivouacked at Bawi, 14 miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad.

We have captured 85 prisoners and one gun.

Ambassador Guthrie Dies from Apoplexy

U.S. Representative In Tokio Collapses Whilst Golfing; An Eminent Lawyer

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, March 9.—Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, died yesterday afternoon, from apoplexy.

Mr. Guthrie, who appeared in his usual health during the earlier part of the day, went golfing after luncheon, accompanied by a friend with whom he usually played. On the last tee, he said that he felt faint and lay down.

Help was summoned as quickly as possible and doctors attended, but he did not rally. The course is seven miles from Tokio and the Ambassador was taken in by motor car, unconscious, to the hospital.

He died at 8.10 p.m., without recovering consciousness. His wife was by the bedside when he died.

Mr. George Wilkins Guthrie was a distinguished American lawyer. He was born at Pittsburgh in 1848 and educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He held many University degrees.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1869 and practised in his native town until appointed by President Wilson as Ambassador to Tokio, three years ago. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Commission which erected the home for feeble-minded at Polk.

In 1896, he was the Citizens Municipal League candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, a position he subsequently occupied from 1906 to 1909 and also sat on the commission of the National Municipal League on Municipal Programs. He was assistant secretary of the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, 1884; Democratic candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Pennsylvania, 1902, being nominated unanimously by the State Convention and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1904.

For a while, he was Vice-President and a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank; a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, President of St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital; a member of the board of managers of the Kingsley House Association; honorary member and also a member of the Board of Governors of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and Grand Master of the A.F. and A.M. of Pittsburgh, 1910.

Britain Had 23 Ships And French 2 Sunk By U-Boats Last Week

Only Fifteen Over 1,600 Tons; 2,528 Arrived In United Kingdom, 2,477 Sailed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—The Press Bureau announces: During last week, the number of vessels which arrived at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,528 and the number which sailed, 2,477. The number of vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards sunk was 14 and those under 1,600 tons, 9. The number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked was 12 and the number of fishing-vessels sunk 3.

Paris, March 7.—An official communique reports that, during the week ending the 4th, the number of merchantmen which arrived at French ports totalled 859. The number of vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards sunk was one and the number under 1,600 tons sunk was one. The number unsuccessfully attacked was nil and the number of fishing vessels sunk was 16.

Mix Lime With Rice In Szechuen Prisons

Jailers Find It Easy Way To Reauce Feeding Costs; Numerous Convicts Die

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, March 9.—The official mission to inquire into the state of prisoners in Szechuen reports that the practice of mixing lime with the prisoners' rice and porridge is common among the jailers, in order to save the cost of feeding them and results in many deaths. The Government has now ordered all magistrates in future to prevent such inhuman practices.

DINNER TO WANG TA-HSIEH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 9.—The Waichiaopu gave a farewell dinner to Wang Ta-hsieh, yesterday evening. Besides the officials of the Ministry, the staff of the Japanese Legation also attended.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Mar. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata M. Mar. 20

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 13
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 27

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar 23

The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru and O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru.

N.Y. POLICE FIND PLOT FOR INVASION OF INDIA

Hindu and Germans Confess Planned with von Igel For Expedition via China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 7.—A Hindu and German doctors are accused of conspiring to set up a military expedition. The police say that the prisoners have confessed that they plotted, under the direction of von Igel, formerly on the staff of the German Ambassador, to invade India via China.

The Hindu posed as a Persian merchant and obtained by fraud a passport to Berlin, where he conferred with prominent officials and returned to New York. He assisted von Igel in the preparation of literature in various Indian languages and carried out an active campaign. The accused received G.$60,000.

GUNS SHELLING YPRES SILENCED BY BRITISH

Batter the Germans' Trenches Near Messines; Much Successful Reconnaissance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The situation is unchanged. We silenced the batteries shelling Ypres and bombarded the enemy's trenches westward of Messines.

Much successful reconnaissance, photography and artillery-work was carried out by our airmen.

TRANQUILLISATION ARMY IS WORSTED BY ROBBERS

1,000 Outlaws Raid Hoiping Depot, Killing 40 Men; Punitive Expedition Sent

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, March 9.—A band of robbers, 1,000 strong, recently raided the headquarters of the "Tranquillisation Army" in the Hoiping district. They killed nearly forty soldiers and seized some arms and ammunition. The Government is sending 1,000 men to chase the bandits and also to reinforce the defeated brigade.

LU YUNG-TING RECOVERS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 9.—General Lu Yung-ting, who has been on sick-leave for some time, has telegraphed the Government that he is now recovered, but has not yet resumed office, conditions in Kwangtung being generally peaceful. He called on the Governor of Hongkong, on the 6th and is now en route to Peking. General Tang Hao-min continues to act for him.

DEMAND COALITION CABINET AT GREAT N.Y. MASS MEETING

Call Is For Inclusion Of Hon. Elihu Root And Colonel Roosevelt

SCORE OFF STONE

Collect 'Thirty Pieces Of Silver' For Present To Obstructionist Senator

WILSON ASKS LAW

Consults Legal Advisers Regarding Power To Arm Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 7.—There is a growing agitation against the eleven obstructionist Senators.

At a mass meeting in New York, at which a resolution was passed demanding a Coalition Cabinet, including the Hon. Elihu Root and Colonel Roosevelt, thirty pieces of silver were collected for presentation to Senator Stone.

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson has consulted his legal advisers regarding his power to arm merchantmen.

Motor Car Bandits Clean Up $2,000 In Daylight Raid Here

China is going ahead,' and the question is whether she is not going ahead too fast. She is now trying to imitate Paris and Muratford, in so far as certain gentry, who live on what they pick up when nobody is looking, acquired something like $2,000 ($1,200 in cash and the rest in opium) yesterday and then cleared off with it in a motor that was waiting, probably a self starter. This particular band of desperadoes did not, like most bad men, love the darkness because their deeds were evil, but in broad daylight, at 8 a.m. when most respectable people are having their breakfasts, or getting out of their baths, invaded a shop in Canton Road between Honan and Shantung Roads and with the help of knives and revolvers kept the inmates quiet until they had safely collared the goods and then luxuriously rode away. Up to late last night the Police had not been able to spot either the motor car, the cash, the opium, or the eight opulent loafers who did the deed.

Special Workers Only Exempt From Service

Civil Employ for British Volunteers Confined To Trades Of Primary Importance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 7.—The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director of the Man-Power Supply Board, has issued a list of trades of primary importance, in which national service volunteers may be utilised. It includes mining, metal, shipbuilding, agriculture, transport, engineering, aircraft, textile, chemical, leather, food and some miscellaneous metal and other trades.

ADMIRAL TANG AT HANKOW

Hankow, March 8.—(Eastern News Agency). Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, the ex-Military Governor of Hunan, arrived at Hankow on March 7 from Peking. It is rumored that he has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the naval fleet.

MANCHU INTRIGUERS

Hankow, March 8.—(Eastern News Agency). Many of the members of the Manchu Restoration Party are said to have arrived at Hankow lately. They are rumored to be hiding in a certain foreign settlement and the Chinese authorities have warned officials to make strict investigations.

New Traffic Regulations Recommended To Council

The report of the Traffic and Licensing Bye-laws Committee, which was appointed in virtue of resolution passed at the special meeting of the ratepayers on March 21, 1916, is now ready for perusal by the ratepayers. The following were the ratepayers appointed as members of the committee:—Messrs. E. S. Little, W. McMurray, D. McNeill, W. A. C. Platt, A. G. Stephen. Mr. A. G. Stephen is chairman and Mr. K. E. Newman, secretary.

The Committee have had seven sittings, and make the following seven recommendations:—

"(1). That the Police should insist upon slow moving traffic keeping to the sides of the road and also upon pedestrian traffic, in busy streets, keeping to the footpaths as far as convenient and possible, without prejudicing the rights of such pedestrian traffic.

"(2). That the licenses relating to ammunition, firearms and similar articles should contain a condition by which the Council may require such articles, when conveyed in bulk through the Settlement, to be accompained by a police officer.

"(3). That the licenses relating to the sale of ammunition and firearms should contain a condition by which the Council shall require the vendor, within 24 hours of sale, to furnish the police with the name and address of the purchaser.

"(4). That it is desirable that the Customs authorities shall in every case furnish the Council with a full description of all munitions of war, of any description, passing through their hands into or out of the Settlement, such information to be given to the Council at the time applications are received by the Customs authorities.

"(5). That it should be quite understood by all concerned that the annexed bye-laws are in no way intended to prejudice the inherent right of any Ratepayers' Meeting to criticise or amend any particular license condition or regulation.

"(6). That the Council should appoint out of their own body in pursuance of Land Regulation XXIII, one committee to control all matters pertaining to licenses as distinct from the Licensing Committee of Appeal mentioned in bye-law XXXIV F.

"(7). That the Council should exercise their right of cancelling or suspending a license or permit only in cases of urgency or absolute necessity."

The following are the traffic regulations in full as recommended by the committee:—

The following rules and regulations for traffic within such limits and on all Municipal roads and alleyways outside such limits shall be observed. And it is hereby declared that any fines or penalties set out in this and any other bye-law shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any Consul or any Court having jurisdiction over such person. And it is hereby declared that the expression "road" when used in this bye-law shall mean and be deemed to include any Municipal road or alleyway.

1.—Every person in charge of a vehicle shall keep on the left hand side of the road and when passing other vehicles, except tramcars, going in the same direction, shall do so on the right hand side. When passing tramcars, whether moving or stationary, he shall, where practicable, do so on the left hand side.

2.—Every pedestrian and every person in charge of a vehicle shall promptly obey the signals of the Police engaged in regulating the traffic and must stop at once either when required to do so, or when any accident has occurred in which such pedestrian or person is concerned.

3.—No person in charge of any vehicle or when riding a horse, pony or other animal shall drive or move such vehicle or ride such horse, pony or other animal on any road recklessly or negligently or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of such road and to the amount of the traffic which actually is at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be thereon.

4.—No person in charge thereof shall leave on any road any horse or other animal, whether attached to any carriage or not, without some competent person in charge, such person being in such a position as to have complete and immediate control over such horse or animal by means of the bridle.

Any person offending against the provisions of the above mentioned sections 1 to 4 inclusive shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not more than twenty dollars for a first offense and forty dollars for a subsequent offense.

5.—No person shall expectorate in or upon any public way or public vehicle.

6.—Every person in charge of slow and heavy traffic and ricshas shall keep to the sides of the road, leaving the center for fast traffic.

7.—Every person in charge of a vehicle when passing over a bridge or crossing, or when turning a corner, shall slow down and when turning a corner to the left shall do so as sharply as possible, or when to the right, shall take a good sweep.

8.—No person in charge of a vehicle shall approach a crossing on the wrong side of the road, or attempt to pass other vehicles going in the same direction where a good view ahead cannot be obtained.

9.—Every person in charge of any vehicle, except a tramcar, proceeding along any road when wishing to stop or turn to right or left shall raise his hand so as to be visible for a few seconds to the traffic concerned thereby, in the case of a private ricsha the person in charge shall be deemed to be the passenger.

10.—Every person in charge of a vehicle when taking up or setting down passengers shall draw up his vehicle as near the footway as possible.

11.—No person in charge of a vehicle shall keep such vehicle standing at the entrance to any building, store or residence after the occupants have alighted, in such a manner as to block the approach to subsequent arrivals and impede the passing traffic. The person in charge of such vehicle shall move on to a sufficient distance to leave the approach to the entrance clear and shall take up such position as may be appointed by the Police.

12.—No person in charge thereof shall drive on any road any horse or other animal drawing any heavy wagon, cart, or other vehicle at any faster rate than a common walk.

13.—No person shall be asleep while in charge of any horse, pony, or mule while on any road whether attached to any vehicle or not.

14.—No person in charge of a vehicle shall keep such vehicle standing in the narrow section of any road which the Council may from time to time by means of a Municipal Notification declare to be a narrow section.

15.—No person in charge thereof shall permit or cause any carriage, with or without horse, pony, or other animal, or any ricsha, truck, barrow, or other vehicle to stand on any road, at a place where it may obstruct traffic, for a longer time than is necessary for loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down passengers, excepting always carriages, ricshas, or other vehicles standing for hire in any places appointed for that purpose and no person by means of any vehicle or animal shall wilfully interrupt any crossing, or wilfully cause any obstruction in any road, or shall refuse to cause such carriage or other vehicle to be removed upon reasonable request by the Police.

16.—No person shall break in or lead for exercise any horse, pony, or mule on any road, so as to obstruct the traffic or as to cause danger, inconvenience, or nuisance to persons using such road or living in houses abutting on such road.

17.—Every person in charge of a horse, pony, or other animal when led on any road shall lead the same by the near rein against the traffic, that is, on the right hand side of the road.

18.—No person shall, except in case of accident or other special circumstances, harness or unharness any horse, pony, or mule on any road.

19.—Every person using the jetties and pontoons on the Whangpoo River and Soochow or other Creeks shall obey the instructions of the Police. No person shall use the two passenger pontoons north of the Customs jetty for the landing and shipping of cargo.

20.—No person driving a vehicle, which according to its license should be provided with an instrument for giving warning of approach, shall use such instrument continuously or otherwise unnecessarily; signals shall ordinarily be short, and longer signals shall only be given in case of imminent danger.

21.—On the approach along any road of a fire engine or truck sounding its carillon bell all traffic shall be suspended and vehicles and foot passengers shall give way so as to leave the center of the road clear for the passage of such fire engine or truck.

Any person offending against the provisions of the above mentioned sections 5 to 21 inclusive shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not more than ten dollars for a first offence and twenty dollars for a subsequent offence.

22.—No servant or employee shall drive any empty vehicle on the Nanking Road east of Lloyd Road, between the hours of 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., 12 noon to 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

23.—Every person in charge of a vehicle on any road shall, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, cause such vehicle to carry lights as may be specified as necessary in the license appertaining to such vehicle.

24.—Every person leading a horse, pony, or mule, or in charge of any cattle on any road after sunset shall carry a light.

25.—Every pedestrian shall use the footpath wherever possible and when doing so shall keep to the right hand side of such footpath.

Any person offending against the provisions of the above mentioned sections 22 to 25 inclusive shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not more than three dollars for a first offence and six dollars for a subsequent offence.

The "COMMANDER"
is here!

Kitchener Essayed Too Much Work for One Man, Report Of Dardanelles Commission

Led to Confusion and Inefficiency; Find Most of British Leaders at Time Were Blameworthy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 8.—The report of the majority of the Dardanelles Commission finds that Mr. Winston Churchill initiated the plan of attacking the Dardanelles, at a War Council held on November 24, 1914, as an ideal method of defending Egypt and Russia. He re-opened the discussion on January 2, 1915, when Lord Kitchener declared that troops for the purpose were not available.

The acceptance by the War Council of this declaration was unfortunate, because investigation would have revealed otherwise. Thus, on January 13, 1915, a naval action or none at all had to be decided on.

The Commission expressed the opinion that Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord and Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, V.C., both of whom did not express dissent to the proposed naval action alone, should have expressed their views if they thought the project impracticable from a naval point of view. They did not object, however, because they regarded the operations as being experimental only.

Lacked Expert Opinion

The Commission think that it was an obligation, first on Mr. Winston Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, next on Mr. Asquith and next on the other members of the War Council, to insist on a clear expression of expert opinion on naval action alone, because the chances of a surprise attack by both sea and land offered such great military and political advantages that it was mistaken and ill-advised to sacrifice them by a hasty, purely naval attack, which could not itself secure the desired objects.

The decision on February 16, 1915, to mass troops in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, marked the critical stage of the whole operation. The Commission consider that, inasmuch as time was all-important, no compromise was then possible between making an immediate and vigorous effort to insure success by a joint naval and military occupation, or falling back on the original intention to desist from the naval attack, if the experiences gained during the bombardment by the navy were unsatisfactory.

Where Kitchener Erred

Lord Kitchener decided on February 20, 1915, that the 29th Division, part of the troops which, by a decision reached on February 16, were to have been sent to the East, should not be sent then and Colonel Fitzgerald, by Lord Kitchener's order, instructed the Director of Naval Transports that the transports for that Division and the rest of the expeditionary force would not be required. This was done without informing Mr. Winston Churchill and the consequent delay of three weeks in the despatch of the troops gravely compromised the probability of the success of the original attack by the land forces and materially increased the difficulties of the final attack.

The Commissioners consider that, in view of the opinions of the naval and military authorities on the spot, the decision to abandon the naval attack, after the bombardment on March 18, 1915, was inevitable. They point out that there was no meeting of the War Council between March 19 and May 14, while important operations on land were being undertaken.

They think that, before such operations commenced, the War Council should have carefully reconsidered the whole position and they express the opinion that the Premier ought to have summoned a meeting of the War Council for that purpose and, if he did not summon one, the other members of the War Council should have pressed for such a meeting. The Commissioners think that this was a serious omission.

Tried Too Much Work

They express the opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that he undertook more work than it was possible for one man to do, causing confusion and want of efficiency.

They are unable to concur with the view expressed by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher that it was his duty, if he differed from Mr. Winston Churchill, to maintain silence at the Council or resign. The Commissioners think the adoption of any such principle generally would impair the efficiency of the public service.

The Commissioners think that, although the main object of the operations was not attained, certain important political advantages were secured by the expedition, but whether those advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved must remain a matter of opinion.

A piquant passage in the report refers to the part played by Mr. Winston Churchill, who, in the course of his evidence before the Commission, said: "In the early stages, the war was carried on by the Premier, Lord Kitchener and me, I think, in the next place, but I had not the same weight, authority or power as those two Ministers and, if they said this is to be done or not done, that settled it." The Commissioners think this description of the actual working machine to be substantially correct, save that Mr. Winston Churchill has probably assigned to himself a more unobtrusive part than he actually played.

Wasn't Complete Failure

The report, which only deals with the origin and inception of the expedition, covers events to March 23, 1915. It says that the whole objective of the expedition, namely, forcing the Straits and reaching Constantinople, failed, but it would be an exaggeration to say that the expedition, considered as a whole, was a complete failure.

It was originally undertaken to create a diversion in favor of the Russians. In this respect, it was very fairly successful.

Another aspect was the importance attached to its effect on the Balkans. Although it did not secure the neutrality of Bulgaria, it can scarcely be doubted that, but for the expedition, Bulgaria would have joined the Central Powers earlier. Also, a large force of Turkish troops which might have been employed in other theaters of the war was for a long time immobilised.

The report is signed by all the Commissioners, except Mr. W. F. Roch, Liberal Member for Pembrokeshire.

FLY TRAP FUND

		Tls.
Balance as per list of January 31		1,219.31
E. E. Parsons	$10	
Yarmouth Bloater	5	
R. E. Kadoorie	5	
17 F. A.	10	
Kiangwan Winnings	25	
H. Browett	5	
E. White	25	
	$85 @ 71.3	60.60
		Tls. 1,279.91
Paid for 500 Traps.		962.34
Charges Shipping, Boat Hire and Petties on 5 Shipments		51.67
M. Insce. "Malta" and "Namur"		22.10
		1,036.11
Balance in hand		Tls. 243.80

780 Traps have now been shipped to Egypt, 250 to Salonica and 220 to Mesopotamia.

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.

	Tls.
Balance in hand as per list January 31	412.87
I. H. T. (Feb.)	70.00
A. S. P. White Cooper	75.00
I. H. T. (March)	40.00
Capt. Byers	$100
Paper Hunter	1
Casualties $5 and $1	6
	$107 76.40
	Tls. 674.27
Less Remitted D/Dft. £100 at 3/7 13/16	547.79
Balance in hand	Tls. 126.48

H. H. Read,
Hon. Treas.

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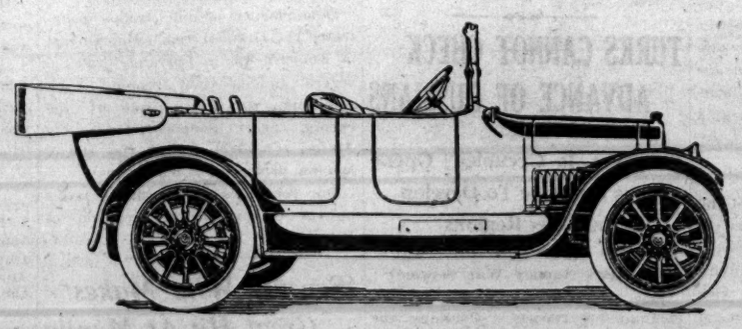

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WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED AT ARMY COMMANDS

Germany Organising Gentler Sex of Country to Help In the War

Germany has at length begun formally to organise the women of the country to help in the war. Each of the six chief army "commands" throughout the Empire now has a woman attached to it as Directress of the "Division for Women's Service." Hitherto, as in England, war work by women has been entirely voluntary. The Patriotic Auxiliary Service (Mass Levy) Law is not compulsory so far as female labor is concerned. German women, however, having proclaimed that they regard themselves liable for national service under the spirit if not the letter of the law, it has finally been decided to mobilise their services on a more systematic basis than in the past.

Feminist Leaders in Charge

None of the countless revolutions in German life produced by the war out-strips in historical importance this official linking up of women with the military machine. Equally striking is the fact that the directresses of Women's Service, who will hold office in Berlin, Breslau, Magdeburg, Coblenz, Koenigsberg, and Karlsruhe, are all feminist leaders and promoters of the women's emancipation movement. The directress for the Mark of Brandenburg (the Berlin Potsdam district) is an able Jewess named Dr. Alice Salomon, who is one of the pioneers of the German women's movement. The main object of the "Women's Service" Department is to organise female labor for munitions and other work from which men can be liberated for the fighting line.

The Fearless Frau

German women are certainly conscious of the new status they have acquired. Recently the town council of Lankwitz, near Berlin, received the following application for employment from a woman:

"Beg respectfully to inquire if you are thinking of installing a woman as a nightwatch. I am a tall, strong, very energetic, healthy woman. I do not known the meaning of fear and I understand how to handle firearms. I was formerly employed on the railway, I desire to work, however, only at night, because at night I am as sprightly as a fish in water."

The "COMMANDER"
is here!

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Thirtieth Annual Report

The Committee has pleasure in submitting to members, subscribers and friends the following report for the year ending December 31, 1916:

Relief.—We have now under our care thirty families whose weekly grants total 114 catties of rice and $18.60; besides we continue to contribute monthly towards the support of a few orphans at St. Xavier's College.

A special entertainment in aid of our funds was promoted by several ladies, and given on March 11, 1916, in the Apollo Theater through the courtesy of Mr. Hertzberg, and the amount realised brought in $754.45.

The general meeting took place on July 2 and was presided over by Rev. Father Gilot, Superior of the Kiangnan Mission. There was a very large gathering. The collection at the end of this meeting yielded $603.20.

Christmas Collection.—The public responded to our appeal with great generosity and the amount collected ($299) enabled us to provide little comforts to all our poor, particularly the children and we were besides able to contribute more than last year towards the "Xmas Tree Party for the Poor" at the Holy Family School.

Accounts.—In our last year's report we had to record a falling off of receipts but this year, on the contrary, owing to public generosity our receipts show an increase of $1,824.19 over last year's figures, although our expenses exceeded our last account by $103.80. The Committee has therefore to record a very good year, due mostly to the proceeds of the entertainment and the collection at the general meeting referred to above.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Municipal Council for remission of taxes, to Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg for reductions on medicinal supplies, to the Social Charity Fund for their handsome contribution at Christmas, to members, subscribers and to all those who gave us pecuniary help, clothes, etc. and who take interest in our work.

The Committee:

H. C. Lubeck, President.
B. A. da Cruz, Vice-President.
D. M. G. Gutterres, Secretary.
F. X. S. M. Gutteres, Treasurer.

Wilson Again Names Dr. Grayson As Aide

Nomination Evokes Controversy Regarding The Rules Of Seniority

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Washington, March 8.—President Wilson has again submitted to the Senate the nomination of Doctor Cary T. Grayson to be his personal naval aide and physician, with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The President's choice has aroused much opposition, on account of its confirmation affecting the promotion of many other naval officers. A Washington cable says it is expected that Senators who propose to support the nomination will argue that the rule of seniority no longer obtains with respect to the promotion of officers. This argument, it is believed, will be based on the fact that the new Naval Bill passed last summer eliminated the strict rule of seniority and allowed promotion by selection. In view of this and of the fact that Dr. Grayson is to serve in the medical branch of the service it is held that the President acted on good authority.

Nevertheless, it is insisted that the promotion of Dr. Grayson was unwise because of its effect on the esprit de corps of the naval service. It is contended that many other young officers eligible for advancement will be held back indefinitetly and that the result might be a falling off of interest in their work.

Nationalists Turn Down Ll. George

(Continued from Page 1)

question be referred to an outside and impartial authority, for adjustment of the interests and sentiments concerned. The constitution of such a body might be facilitated by the presence in the country of a number of statesmen from the Dominions, who have already solved various problems of local autonomy in different ways.

Mr. Asquith prefaced his suggestion by declaring that he did not think a recrudescence of the rebellion in Ireland was likely, as the forces at the disposal of the executive are such that any movement would be crushed. Nevertheless, the symptoms were disquieting.

He proceeded to discuss conceivable expedients for a settlement. He did not think a renewal of negotiations between the Parties was likely to be successful and the only practical alternative was to invoke the intervention of some outside and impartial authority.

It would be essential that such an authority should act very promptly. Its decision would be subject to final approval by Parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George interjected, asking whether such a body would inquire and report to the Government, or whether it would have statutory powers?

Mr. Asquith replied: "No." He would make its decision subject to approval by Parliament, which would be the final authority.

'Appeal to Carson,' Says Redmond

Mr. Redmond, following Mr. Asquith, said that, if the constitutional movement in Ireland disappeared, Mr. Lloyd George must govern Ireland with the naked sword. He asked why the Premier did not appeal to Sir Edward Carson to make a sacrifice and agree to a proposal acceptable to the whole of Ireland.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor Member for Stockport, regretted that the Premier had moved his amendment. The House should not have been asked the unfair question of whether it was prepared to coerce Ulster in the actual circumstances

After a request to express his opinion of Mr. Asquith's suggestion, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was the duty of the Nationalists to say whether they meant to oppose the measure embodying the Government's offer. He had suggested two methods of dealing with the details of the proposal made by the Government—either by a conference of Irishmen, or the establishment of a Commission. The latter was practically identical with the suggestion made by Mr. Asquith, but it was impossible to introduce a controversial Bill, on such a basis, in the middle of a great war.

Nationalists Leave House

In response to an appeal from Mr. Redmond not to participate in a futile discussion, but to consult with him regarding their future action, the Nationalists, who had adopted a markedly hostile attitude during the Premier's speech, left the House.

The debate was adjourned till today, when Mr. A. Bonar Law said that he saw no advantage in resuming yesterday's discussion.

The Nationalists have issued a manifesto, expressing their intention to oppose the Government by all the means in their power, but stating that their attitude towards the war and their allegiance to the cause are unaltered.

They state that they can never assent to the previous principle regarding Ulster. They accuse the Premier of breach of faith and state that his speech will seriously strengthen the revolutionary movement.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless: 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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All the Gold Rooster Plays are super-excellent, but this is the best that has yet been screened.

Lord Northcliffe Writes Of The Tall New Zealanders

As Individual Fighters They Equal Any In France And They Are Master Tunnellers

By Lord Northcliffe

Headquarters, New Zealand Division, France.—It seems a long, long while since the great Imperial highway the Strand, in London, began to be decorated by tall young men in khaki, with queer, bunched-up hats with a line of red in their khaki puggaree. No one knew who they were at first, but they are now a familiar part of the scene—these New Zealanders, whose complexions are as bright as the red in their hats. Their average size is more than equal to that of the average Highlanders or Australians.

There must be something in the climate of New Zealand which makes things grow. The ordinary English brown trout becomes as large as a salmon after a generation or two in New Zealand rivers. A New Zealand stag of Scottish origin makes a home specimen look like a dwarf. The modest European watercress develops into an arboreal growth that blocks the streams.

New Zealand soldiers, like Australian, have a distinct bearing and graceful walk peculiar to themselves. The New Zealand football team who visited Great Britain some years ago surprised our public by their size, but were regarded as picked men. The day I have just spent with the New Zealand Army in France is conclusive evidence of the wonderful physique of the New Zealanders, and makes one hope that after the war, when the agricultural land of England is once again tilled as it was 100 years ago, we shall approximate in size to the Antipodeans, which, except for the Highlanders and the Dalesmen, we certainly do not today. I am making no criticism of small soldiers in writing thus, for most Japanese soldiers are midgets by comparison with these over-sea troops. The Japanese are just as good in this new kind of warfare as they were in the comparatively antiquated methods in vogue in Manchuria, as the several specimens in our Army have proved.

A Family Army

The New Zealand Army is a compact and well-equipped family. It had the advantage of the later British Armies in the compulsory military training of its members before the war. It has another advantage—that most of its Army is recruited from open-air men and not from clerks and factory hands; for even the clerks and factory hands in it are largely open-air men. A further advantage is that the military spirit was not extinct in New Zealand, as in England. The Maori War was fought within the memories of living men. The last blood shed in warfare in our fields and villages was in Stuart days—so long ago that Newbury and Sedgemoor are lost to knowledge except in books.

I might even enumerate a fourth advantage of the New Zealanders. They are largely the offspring of picked adventurous souls of the best English yeoman families, the thriftiest Scottish families, and the adventurous Irish who crossed the many seas in Victoria's earliest days as Queen.

Woman Suffrage, as at the time of the Boer War, again proved militant in a just cause. The women voters in New Zealand, whose busy needles have never stopped since they sent forth their men, are as anxious to quell Prussianism as the most eager of the Allies.

As a race we are said not to be gifted with great imagination, but I doubt whether any other people would have sent so great a proportion of its manhood 13,000 miles to fight for a crusade.

At Headquarters

I found the New Zealanders and amid the muddiest, floodiest scene imaginable. Streams had swollen into rivers, and rivers into lakes. It was a cold, drab, and cheerless morning when my motor-car drew up at Major-General Sir Andrew Russell's headquarters. The river, which Mr. Censor will not let me name, had almost swallowed up his garden, and threatened his drawing-room office. A rail two feet up in the kitchen wall marked the measure of the last flood. Sir Andrew is from Hawkes Bay—a typical New Zealand gentleman and sheep farmer, who, after a military education at Sandhurst, saw service in India and Burma, and retired to his flocks after a heavy experience of Indian fever. He bade a long adieu to his lambs at the outbreak of war, accompanied the New Zealand Expeditionary Force to Egypt, and then to Gallipoli, where he was a brigadier, then a divisional commander. He has agreeably easy manners, though, according to his men, he is by no means so easy with the Germans as he is with his guests.

The floods had so delayed my journey from the G.H.Q. of the British Armies in the field many, many miles away, that the appointed lunch with Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Godley, the commander of the corps in which the New Zealanders are now fighting, was impossible, and so we joined General Russell and his staff—largely composed of names well known in New Zealand—and one or two British officers. There was also present in the mess a member of the French Mission, who spoke English as well as any of us. It was just as with Birdwood's or with the Newfoundlanders—most of them took tea with their beef; the Australians—who, from my observations in France, even exceed the New Zealanders as tea drinkers—must have the digestion of their native emus.

Official Publicity

Captain Malcolm Ross, the official New Zealand war correspondent, was of the party. Here again New Zealand, like Australia, set an example by starting out with an official, trained newspaper correspondent. Even today Australia and New Zealand are better informed of the individual deeds of their soldiers than any countries except the German and French. These over-sea people had evidently studied the German War Book and its prescription of the need for publicity. As a result, the New Zealand newspapers, the best in our language for a population of a million keep the people in both islands in close touch with the doings of the New Zealanders in France and in England.

I have described headquarters so often that I will not inflict any further account of the tapping of typewriters, tinkling of telephones, and bendings of map makers. Days in Europe are short in January, and we had to hasten off to meet General Godley. On the way I was fortunate in having a chat with a New Zealand officer, who was enthusiastic over his chief, of whose brilliant work I had of course read in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches, and whose Gallipoli record will be read by New Zealand children for generations.

We travelled along roads that were not as in New Zealand—for New Zealand is ever green. Here and there were patches of snow, which on the low lands is only known in the Southern Island—the home of the splendid Alpine chain and the Great Tasman Glacier. It was in the very south of this Southern Island, couriously enough, that the Scotsmen originally settled, but, with a twinkle of the eye, I was informed that they are gradually migrating north—almost the only example I have ever known of Scotsmen going steadily in that direction. It should be remembered that the Northern Island of New Zealand is the warmer and more genial of the two. But though the background was mud, flood, and Flanders, roads and villages were alive with New Zealanders, each wearing some badge in indication of his home district. It is a Territorial Army—that of New Zealand—and the system by which every man knows every other man in his company is a thoroughly good one.

The Maoris

One has not been in this zone long before one finds that the fern is the emblem of the Dominion—for it is everywhere. Mixed with the Pakehas (Maori for white man) are a number of Maoris. We found out all about the Maoris' fighting capacities in 1860-1866, and that they have not diminished in that respect is proved by the good work they have done in this war, particularly in the Pioneer battalion. They are tall, well built and bout as dark as Sicilians. They have also the fine free walk and erect carriage. A number of them who were rumbling along the road in a fernmarked motor-lorry turned their heads alertly to the salute when they saw the red bands of the hats of the General Staff.

Sir Douglas Haig's pride in his over-sea troops—his Canadians, his Australians and New Zealanders—his interest in their welfare, his anxiety that the officers they brought with them should be promoted as rapidly as possible, is well known. He had just reviewed the New Zealanders, and I had the opportunity of seeing some thousands of them marshalled in the very village in which he had seen them some days before. He had returned enthusiastic from the review. He told me so, but even then I was not prepared for the size of these handsome fellows.

In a few minutes General Sir A. J. Godley, long known to British readers by his Mafeking record, arrived with some members of his staff. His record in the British Army between the Boer War and the present one is written large, and since then his work at the Dardanelles has marked him out as a skilful as well as a very courageous officer. His New Zealanders are naturally the apple of his eye. He has seen many of them grow from youth to manhood, for he was the officer chosen to command in New Zealand when this Dominion and Australia, with a foresight not shown by the Mother-country, instituted compulsory military training.

An Initial Advantage

How great an advantage has that beneficent law been to New Zealand in her entry into the mammoth struggle in France! Whereas most of our lads from farms and shops had to be taught the very elements of drill and discipline, the Anzacs were almost half soldiers before the war began. The scene of waistcoated squads drilling in the London parks in the memorable hot days of 1914 were unnecessary "down under." These two of the sister nations were skilled not only in drill but in musketry, and not only in musketry but in artillery. All this General Godley, who, fittingly enough, is one of the tallest and most distinguished-looking generals in Haig's Army, pointed out with emphasis and satisfaction.

I asked him how his boys stood the great change in climate. "They are naturally healthy, and their good physique makes them able to stand what they are not used to, and that is the damp. Some of those from the Southern Island" he said, "know about cold, but none of them know anything of the humid fogs of Flanders." Like the Canadians, they all miss the sunshine, but they do not grumble.

We sometimes do not realise at home that here are two million men living their lives, and that when they are out of the trenches they need plenty of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, cinematographs, Y.M.C.A. huts, sing-songs, and football. These they possess. The New Zealanders occupy a fair stretch of the front line, and their billets, rest camps, lines of communication, and bases go a long way back. They therefore form a New Zealand world of their own, and the average French peasant, who had never heard of a New Zealander before, knows all about them now and likes them. For the war has placed New Zealand "on the map," as the Americans say, with a prominence that could not have been obtained by any other means.

Teachers and Learners

The New Zealanders like to learn, I find, especially if the teacher quickly demonstrates that he is a master of what he is talking about. Lecturing is a great feature of war. Wherever you go behind the fighting lines are lecturers, teaching the construction and throwing of bombs, the making of trenches, and the use of this or that weapon. I attended a New Zealand lecture on the Lewis machine gun, a favorite weapon with Haig's armies. The mechanism, use, mishaps, and repair of the gun were being lucidly explained by an expert. The most skilful conjurer would have been gratified if any of his antics received from a packed audience as much attention as this highly technical exposition of a new weapon.

We have lately read a great deal of the fine work of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles in Egypt. If anything could have saved the disastrous expedition in Gallipoli it would have been the fine work of the Australians, New Zealanders, and the 29th Division, but it was not until the Battle of the Somme that the wearers of the fern received their chance of taking part in a great success, and there it was that their preliminary military training at home was so useful.

There are those who think that the training in New Zealand is too extended and that it would be wiser to cut down the period of training there, finishing it in the actual war zone, where everyone learns at twice the pace, and learns also the newest devices and maneuvers, of which at least several are invented each month.

These Dominion forces do not go straight to France; they come first to England, where they have a very hard 14 weeks' drill, cross the Channel, and attend one of the war schools I have already described, where again they get their practice in real gas, bombs, and grenades.

The only complaint I heard about them from their teachers was that they had not had the right kind of bayonet practice when they arrived. I should have thought that this, and quick-loading, could have been taught on board the transports. A Scottish instructor with whom I discussed the Dominion troops—Canadian as well as Australasian—confirmed what I had heard before, that when there is anything important to be learnt and the man who is teaching is an adept they are attention itself, but if by any chance, as in the early days of these wonderful schools of intensive soldier culture, inefficient teachers were provided, they would show their discontent by apathy and criticism.

A Homogeneous Force

The whole organisation of the New Zealanders in Great Britain and France strikes me as being a very well-oiled machine, partly because they are homogeneous in race, principally because of their previous military training, and also because they are led by capable officers, Imperial and other, who mostly knew them personally in New Zealand before they came to the war.

Large as it is the New Zealand Army is of course only a microcosm of Haig's wonderful force; but a student of the New Zealanders gets a very fair idea of what a model British Army should be, how it should be provided with a sufficient number of officers trained to the difficult task of Staff and intelligence work, how the officers should be to some extent promoted from noncoms., and how care should be exercised that the ranks of the noncoms., be not entirely depleted of their best men.

Since writing the foregoing impressions I have talked with many of the men about their general arrangements and found them satisfied as to food, hospitals, and promotion. Everyone, of course, wants a commission, but obviously everyone cannot get a commission. They are all pleased with what I may call the New Zealand round—the arrival in England, the training, and the New Zealand hospitals at Brockenhurst in the New Forest and at Walton, which have between them accommodation for 2,000 patients.

Master Tunnellers

I asked a very highly placed English officer his opinion as to the qualities in which the New Zealanders shine. He summed them up by saying that as individual fighters they were equal to any in France. He spoke particularly well of their work on the Somme, which has been described so often that I will not recapitulate it; but he mentioned something of which I had not heard—the New Zealand tunnelling company which was allotted for work in a special area. In tunnelling work they have outwitted the Germans every time. Many of them perfected their skill in the coal and gold mines of New Zealand, and there are well-trained engineers at their head. They can not only out-tunnel the Germans, but there is no case on record in which the Germans have surprised the British troops provided with New Zealand tunnellers. What this means in peace of mind to an army can only be imagined by those who, like myself, have been at points in the line when there was grave anxiety as to whether or not mysterious sounds heard sometimes by microphone, sometimes by the more simple miners' device of placing the head in a bucket of water and listening, were the approach of subterranean Huns.

When it is remembered that the population of both the islands of New Zealand is less than that of any large London postal district—it is only a little over a million all told—it will be understood that this live and finely organised band of Antipodean Crusaders constitutes an offering which is a splendid contrast to the levied masses of unwilling Poles, Czechs, Turks, Ruthenes, Slovaks, and the rest whom Prussia has bullied into her trenches.

Only Jewish Governor In U. S. Is Elected In State of the Mormons

GOV. SIMON BAMBURGER

Governor-elect Simon Bamburger, of Utah, said to be the only Governor of Jewish descent in the United States. The photograph was made on his arrival recently in Los Angeles.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. ss.. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf today, about noon. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, March 13.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong on March 15, at noon, and is due at Woosung on March 17, at 7.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B.C., via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria B.C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal jetty at 12.30 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung. Hand baggage only will be received on board the tender and must reach the jetty for examination at 11.30 a.m. Heavy baggage must reach the Company's office not later than 3 p.m. on Friday, March 16, when an examination will take place and passengers or their representatives with their keys must be present.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

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Britain's Banned Luxuries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 9.—The import into the United Kingdom of the following goods is prohibited from February 23, 1917:

Aerated, table and mineral waters; agricultural machinery; antimony ware; apparel not waterproofed, except boots and shoes; works of art; basketware of bamboo; printed books and other printed matter, including printed posters and daily, weekly and other periodical publications imported otherwise than in single copies through the post; boots and shoes of leather and materials used in their manufacture, not already prohibited; brandy; clocks and parts thereof; cloisonne ware; preparations of and raw cocoa; coffee; cotton hosiery; cotton lace and articles thereof; curios; diatomite and influsorial earth; embroidery and needlework; fancy goods known as Paris goods; ornamental and down feathers; fire extinguishers; artificial and fresh flowers; raw fruit of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges) and almonds and nuts used as fruit; glass manufactures not already prohibited; gloves; hats; bonnets; wet and dry hides; incandescent gas mantles; raw jute; dressed and undressed leather; linen yarns and manufactures of same; canned lobsters; mats and matting; mops; painters' colors and pigments; perfumery; photographic apparatus, pictures, prints; engravings, photographs and maps; plated and gilt ware; live quails; extract of quebracho, hemlock, oak and mangrove; canned salmon; rum; soya beans; manufactures of silk, but not including silk-yarns; manufactures of skins and furs; stereoscopes; straw envelopes for bottles; straw plaiting; articles and preparations used for food containing sugar, except condensed milk; type; typewriters; tea; tomatoes; wine; wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed.

HONAN CROPS SUFFER

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kaifengfu, March 7.—There is prospect for a famine in Honan this year unless rain falls soon. For many months there has not been a good shower and farmers are getting very uncomfortable about the matter. Wheat must be made in the next four weeks or it will be an utter failure. Straws show which way the wind blows and the price of hay is a good index to the prices of other feed and to the general conditions. In the last four months the price of hay has increased four hundred per cent. In fact near Kaifeng there is no hay to be had, so it must all be shipped from far in the west. Unless the dry dust storms so common this time of year in Honan can by some alchemy be changed into rain the people might as well look for the worst and provide now against famine conditions, such as already prevail in Shantung to our east.

CHENCHIATUNG SETTLEMENT

Mukden, March 8.—Of the conditions for the settlement of Chenchiatung affairs, the apology and the payment for indemnifying Yoshimoto have been carried out.

The punishment of the military people concerned has been ordered, as decided by the Peking Government. The proclamation to effect friendly relations with Japan will soon be sent to all the district magistrates and thus all the conditions will be concluded soon.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Uncalled-for Letters in the United States Postal Agency, Shanghai

Ah Kee, Mrs. (2), Almeida, Miss Lily (2), Armstrong, S. E.

Bauer, Fred (2), Beardsley, Ed. J., Blumenthal, S. (3), Bovet, R. A. (2), Bowman, J. A.

Carleton, A. E., Chopin, H. L., Cominyetski, Miss Anna.

De Reus, J. H.

Fanders, Mrs. Grace, Fricke, William (4).

Garden, Geo. D., Garrett, Miss Margaret, Green, P. E., Greene, Roger S., Guriewicz, Inda.

Hofe, Leighton.

Inconnicoff, Madame R. (2).

Kelly, R., Kentwul, F., Kirwan, E. H., Kwang Tuk Irving Zee.

Lee, Mrs. Ada Y., Lindstrom, Fred, MacAlona, Robt. J., McCall Morse, Mrs. Bessie, MacDonell, Mr. and Mrs. James, MacGowan, J. N. (3), Manning, Thomas E. (3).

Nicola, Will (4), Nolan, Thomas, Norman, A. I.

O'Brien, Joseph, Olson, Miss Carrie, Olsen, Capt. N. C. (2), Orphanides, C. D. (3).

Petree, Chas. E., Pucker, Wilhelm.

Raider, Harry A. (2), Riggert, P. J. (2), Roberts, Jack, Rowe and Mora, Doctor, Rugh, Gertrude R.

Saughland, Tom, Sassen, Dr. Agusta A., Sauvil, Lt. D. E., Sestong, P., Shaw, Mrs. Mary, Sheriden, Phillip (2), Silas Miss S. (2), Silva, F. G. Eca Da, Smith, Mabelle, Speichler, Miss Regina, Stagg, James S., Sterling, Theordore Weed, Stokhe, Rev. K. S., Stokes, M. D., Sutherland, Wm. J. (3), Sweeny, Mrs. Edward, Sweet, Miss Agnes, Sze, Yunien A., Sze, Rudolph (2), Sze, Diannylon O.

Temple, W. W. (5), Tinklepaugh, Walter, Thompson, T. N., Teste, Victor (2), Throckmorton, H. A., Tillot, Rene (3), Tillot, R., Trim, Charles.

United Paint and Varnish Co.

Watkins, Geo. W., Wagner, Miss Lila, Waite, Miss Ruth, Weyl, Walter E., White, Miss Maude, Willoyrby, W. Robinson, Wilson, Alfred F., Wilson T., Wolters, Miss Gertrude, Woods, S. B., Wright, J. Dunbar (2), Wu Sau Chie (2).

Yang, Dr. W., Yaou, Mrs. Maud (2), Yerney, Frank J., Yoko, Shintai, Young Jr., E. J., Yu Pao Yuan, Yu Tien.

When asking for these letters, mention "advertised."

Prohibition of Enemy Trading Act for Japan

Tokio, March 8.—The bills for the measures for the prohibition of enemy trading in accordance with the Economic Conference at Paris have been drafted since the end of last year and the final drafts passed the Cabinet the other day. Those which are to be issued as Imperial ordinances have been duly sanctioned by the Throne and they will be gazetted in two or three days.

The measures to effect the prohibition will be the control of enemy companies and firms in the territory of the Empire of Japan, the compilation of black lists, the revision of the law of patents, the non-validity of commercial agreements with enemy people and also the rules of punishments, etc. Those which should be enacted as laws will be placed before the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BASKETBALL

Championship Schedule

The following is the schedule of the Shanghai Basketball Championship Series to be played on the outdoor court at the Race Course, except in games where the Y.M.C.A. play, which will be on their own indoor court:

March 12—Wilmington v. Cincinnati.
„ 13—Athletics v. Blue Sox.
„ 14—
„ 15—Y.M.C.A. v. Wilmington
„ 16—Athletics v. Portugal
„ 17—Y.M.C.A. v. Cincinnati.
„ 19—Cincinatti v. Blue Sox.
„ 20—Portugal v. Wilmington.
„ 21—Athletics v. Cincinnati.
„ 22—Y.M.C.A. v. Blue Sox.
„ 23—
„ 24—Portugal v. Cincinnati.
„ 26—
„ 27—Blue Sox v. Portugal.
„ 28—Athletics v. Wilmington.
„ 29—Y.M.C.A. v. Portugal.
„ 30—Blue Sox v. Wilmington.
„ 31—Y.M.C.A. v. Athletics.
April 2—Wilmington v. Cincinnati.
„ 3—Athletics v. Blue Sox.
„ 4—
„ 5—Y.M.C.A. v. Wilmington.
„ 6—Athletics v. Porutgal.
„ 7—Y.M.C.A. v. Cincinnati.
„ 9—Cincinnati v. Blue Sox.
„ 10—Portugal v. Wilmington.
„ 11—Athletics v. Cincinnati.
„ 12—Y.M.C.A. v. Blue Sox.
„ 13—
„ 14—Portugal v. Cincinnati.
„ 16—
„ 17—Blue Sox v. Portugal.
„ 18—Athletics v. Wilmington.
„ 19—Y.M.C.A. v. Portugal.
„ 20—Blue Sox v. Wilmington.
„ 21—Y.M.C.A. v. Athletics.

The league is divided into two halves according to one of the recent successful plans of conducting a round robin tournament and the winner of the first half plays the winner of the second half in a series of three or five games to settle the championship. Of course, where the same team wins both halves there is no final series.

To close students of the game this system appears superior to any other existing form of competition.

Each team plays the other teams once in the first half and once in the second half, allowing the loser of one a sporting chance of a return game.

Games will be played on the outdoor court at the Race Course on the dates mentioned, at 5.30 (except Saturdays, when the times will be arranged and announced by the respective teams).

Games will be played on the Y.M.C.A. court on Thursday evenings, at 7.30 and Saturday evenings at 9.00.

A large silver cup has been presented and will be won outright by the winning team. In case there is a "runner up" team, which is very likely under the above system, it will receive a small trophy.

Official referees for the games are Messrs. Stauffer, Crocker, Massie and Rasmussen.

Official times for the length of games is 20-15 halves, that is, first half 20 minutes and second half 15 minutes. This may be changed between the opposing teams to either 15-15 or 20-20 by arrangement.

Rowing Club Wins Two

Two very interesting games of basket ball were played last night at the Rowing Club when two teams from the s.s. Wilmington met the first and second teams of the Rowing Club. The games were hotly contested from start to finish but the Wilmington players showed the effect of their three previous games this week and did not give the Club their usual stiff game.

In the first game Rodger, Ericson and Neff did good goal shooting for the Rowing Club while Goldstucker stood out for the Wilmington. Montgomery did not show his usual good form, making but two field goals during the two halves. The Rowing Club team has been considerably strengthened by their new line up, and Campbell and Olsen, their new guards, promise to develop into a couple of exceptional players if they will get into the team work a little oftener.

First Game

Rowing Club:	First Half.	Second Half.
Rodger, f.	8 points	2 points
Ericson, f.	6 „	4 „
Campbell, g.	2 „	– „
Neff, c.	3 „	6 „
Olsen, g.	– „	– „
	19	12
Total	31 points.	
Wilmington:		
Montgomery, f.	4 points	– points
Goldstucker, f.	4 „	8 „
Burke, c.	– „	– „
Decker, g.	– „	– „
Meyer, g.	– „	– „
Backman, g.	– „	2 „
	8	10
Total	18 points.	

Field Goals: Goldstucker 6, Rodger 5, Ericson 5, Neff 4, Montgomery 2, Blackman 1. Foul goals: Neff 1.

Referee C. E. Dook.

Second Game

Both teams in the second game did good work but the Wilmington team, which was a pick up team for the occasion, did not put up as stiff a game as they should, probably on account of the men never having played together as a team before. Both teams showed lack of passing and team work. Result:

Rowing Club:	First Half.	Second Half.
Evers, f.	– points	6 points
Price, f.	1 „	6 „
Little, c.	4 „	2 „
Spiker, g.	1 „	– „
Evans, g.	2 „	– „
	8 „	14 „
Total	22 points.	
Wilmington:		
Prince, f.	– points	– points
Stabler, f.	2 „	– „
Doyle, c.	– „	4 „
Blackman g.	2 „	4 „
Brecker, g.	– „	2 „
	4 „	10 „
Total	14 points.	

Field Goals: Blackman 3, Evers 3, Little 3, Price 3, Doyle 2, Stabler 1, Brecker 1, Evans 1. Foul goals: Price 1, Spiker 1.

Referees: Montgomery and Armstrong.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH, S.V.C.

Golf Match

A golf match will be played tomorrow, at Kiangwan, for a prize presented by Mr. J. E. Bingham. Conditions 36 holes, Medal play. Handicaps have already been notified.

C. T. Beath and R. A. Lawson.
F. Ferrier and J. C. Macdougall.
A. W. Macphail and A. D. Smart.
F. W. Henderson and W. E. Leckie.
G. M. Young and N. C. Wilson.
G. H. Bloom and C. E. M. Thomson.
A. Taylor and G. A. Thomson.

PAPER HUNT CLUB RACES

Some thirty hours of rain and a mild day yesterday have done all the good in the world to the Race Course and, if it is fine today, the turf will be in splendid condition for the Paper Hunt Club's annual races, to wind up their season. There are nine events on the card and there is more keenness than ever at the Club to ride winners, which is saying something, for this little meeting always is a fine sporting day. The big steeplechase ought to be one of the most exciting yet run here, for there are so many good jumpers about now and all the best ones are qualified. The first saddling bell goes at 1.30 p.m.

Billiards Handicap

The following are the results in the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Handicap:—

T. E. Poignand beat R. Phillips 500-350.

E. I. M. Barrett beat E. D. Bush.

A. Mackintosh beat J. E. Wilson 500-390.

F. J. Lamouroux beat J. V. Jensen 500-414.

C. D. Komaroff beat E. R. Palmer 500-417 (Komaroff made a break of 66).

P. Kohn beat H. E. Gibson 500-469.

J. M. Oliveira beat T. Spring 500-476.

Second Round

W. O. Johnston beat E. F. Fasting 500-445.

Today's Football

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Customs R.C.

This match will be played at Hongkew Park. Kick off at 3 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the S. F. C. 2nd XI.—L. Bertes, J. Stellingwerff, W. Rodgers, T. G. Smeaton, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), H. J. Johns, E. M. Carisio, P. T. Hollander, C. S. Cheetham, A. E. S. Thompson, C. S. Clark.

Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling.

St. Xavier's Past v. Present

The above annual match for the St. Xavier's "Past and Present Shield" will be played today at Hongkew Park beginning at 3 p.m. The following are the teams:—

Past: Ed. J. Bretfield, P. Oliveros (Capt.), J. Collaco, J. Noodt, V. Elliot, C. Encarnacao, A. Gutierrez, L. Encarnacao. J. L. Wade, J. Gioulis and H. Dawe.

Present: H. Garry, W. Favacho, H. Favacho, A. Almeida, V. Xavier (Capt.), A. Leitao, P. Xavier, T. Becke, F. Gutierrez, G. da Silva and J. Gutierrez.

Referre:—Mr. W. E. Wilson.

A Game Postponed

The game between the American Athletic Club and the American School which was to have taken place this afternoon has been postponed owing to the Paper Hunt Races.

Brooklyn Ball Team Beaten By Manila Cits

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Manila, March 8.—The Manila Cits defeated the Brooklyn baseball team by three to two.

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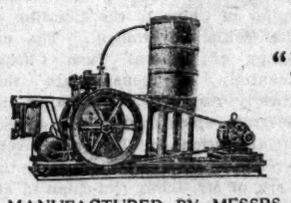

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WEATHER

Very cloudy, or overcast weather, with rather fresh to strong Northerly winds along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 10, 1917

China's Constitution Upheld

As a result of the compromise and reconciliation effected between President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui the matter of breaking off diplomatic relations between China and Germany will be placed before Parliament today. In other words the Cabinet, headed by the Premier, has agreed that this important step shall be taken in a constitutional way. Telegrams from Peking indicate that Parliament will agree to the Cabinet's proposal.

New details of the crisis and the agreements come to as a result of it are reaching Shanghai daily. The Peking Daily News, in which the Premier is said to be personally interested, carries this report:

"A conference was held in the President's Palace on Monday evening, and it was attended by the Vice-President, by Hsu Shih-chang (formerly Secretary of State), and by General Wang Shih-cheng (Chief of the General Staff), besides the President himself. General Li Yuan-hung addressed the conference, stating that he must have the Prime Minister return to Peking at once. He requested the Vice-President to go to urge General Tuan to come back. The Vice-President inquired what he should say to General Tuan in case he consented to undertake the trip.

"General Feng Kuo-chang offered to go to Tientsin provided that the President would accede to three demands he would propose. The first demand was that the Chief Executive should give his support to the present decision made by the Cabinet on the Chinese-German question. The President said that he agreed to this. That the President should sign any mandate which the Cabinet presented to him, was the second demand; to this the President also acceded. The third demand was that the President should not interfere with the sending of telegrams by the Cabinet to the Chinese Ministers in foreign countries and to the provinces. To this demand the President also agreed.

"The conference adjourned after having secured the President's compliance with these three demands. Prior to the departure of the Vice-President for Tientsin, Hsu Shih-chang and Wang Shih-cheng, both of whom were present at the conference, each gave him a letter to the Prime Minister recording the promises of the President. These two letters were taken to General Tuan in person by the Vice-President."

The Peking correspondent of the Shunpao yesterday sent the following to his paper:

"It is reported that President Li Yuan-hung got a promise from Tuan Chi-jui of the following two conditions:—

"1.—Until foreign and military affairs are decided no change in the personnel of the Cabinet will be proposed.

"2.—In future when anyone is recommended to be a Minister in the Cabinet the consent of the President will first be obtained."

Meanwhile some indication of the feeling in Parliament is given by the interpellation which has been addressed to the government by a number of senators, following the resignations of the Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. It reads as follows:

"We are informed that, owing to the present critical diplomatic situation of the country, the Minister and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs have tendered their resignations. Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation which is likely to involve the country in the present European war, the Minister and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, we are informed, have been excluded from participating in the decision of the foreign policy of the Government. On the contrary Liang Chi-chiao, the former Minister of Justice and ex-Member of the Tsan Cheng Yuan, has all the say. The momentous affairs of the Government are generally decided by himself alone and he further brings pressure to bear upon the President and the Premier for the execution of his plan.

"From reliable information we learn that Liang Chi-chiao has been present at almost all the important conferences of the Government. His presence was of course in his individual capacity. We would like to know under what law Liang Chi-chiao in his individual capacity is entitled to enjoy such special privileges? On the one hand Liang Chi-chiao is using the so-called hemming-in artifice to force the Authorities in power to cast this country's lot with the Entente Powers with no consideration for the danger which threatens the existence of the country. He has also inspired his press organs to advocate the necessity of a reorganisation of the Cabinet. It is obvious that he is taking advantage of the present critical diplomatic situation, to plot the overthrow of the present administration. Ambitious to secure the power of Government in his own hand, he is now staking the existence of the country at a single throw for the purpose of attaining his object in view.

"China has maintained her neutrality for over two years from which nothing untoward has happened to the country. The whole nation is strenuously protesting against the proposal made by the Government for the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and association of this country with the Entente Powers. It is understood that this pernicious chicanery is the work of a single person, to wit, Liang Chi-chiao. We should like to know what measures the Government should take to deal with such an ignoble person. Our suggestion is that he should be at once deported from Peking so as to check the growing danger. Under article 19 of the Provisional Constitution, we address the Government this interpellation and expect to receive an answer to the same in two days from date."

In this connection, the Peking Gazette says: "The view is general that he (Liang Chi-chiao) has been mainly responsible for the creation of the present internal situation. It is well-known that General Tuan Chi-jui has been relying on his advice throughout the course of the Chino-German crisis; and there is a growing tendency to fix on Mr. Liang Chi-chiao the responsibility for the sinister development which threatens to subject the foreign policy of China to the dictation of the Tokio Government. The attempt of General Tuan Chi-jui definitely to consummate this ghastly result by despatching the telegram which formed the subject of discussion at the Palace conference on Sunday, is said to be the work of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao in his anxiety to consolidate Chino-Japanese friendship.

"There is some difficulty in understanding how Chinese interests can be served by a policy which necessitates previous consultation with Japan before China can approach the Entente as a body in any matter relating to further action against Germany. No reasonable objection can be taken to the Chinese Government consulting the representatives of the Entente in Peking as a whole, but it is worse than folly for the Cabinet to consult the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio in the first instance in regard to matters which ought to form the subject of consultation with the Entente as an allied body.

"In this connection there is a further report which is beginning to exercise the mind of the public and of the Military. It is known that the Japanese Government has communicated its willingness to lend to the Chinese Government a sum of $20,000,000 against Treasury bonds, for military purposes in the event of China joining the Entente. Among these purposes it is reported that the re-organisation of our Arsenals is included; and it is said that a Japanese "desire" has been expressed that, in case foreign assistance is needed in the work of re-organisation, the claims of Japanese experts will be considered. Is it any wonder that it should be asked whether it is the intention of the Premier and his adviser to grant Group V as the most convincing proof of Chinese friendship for Japan?"

It will be seen from the foregoing that the situation in the capital could not well be more muddled than it is. Ignorance and suspicion are in the saddle. A debate in Parliament today, developing the conflicting views and contentions with regard to the proposed break with Germany, may serve to clear the air.

Literature Suffers

English Writers Bowed Down By War, Says Louis Tracy

"Naturally, when nearly every English author has thrown himself heart and soul into the war, there is a dearth of literary output from England at this time," said Louis Tracy, the English novelist, known best in America for his "King of Diamonds" and "Wings of the Morning." Mr. Tracy is taking a brief rest in the United States from the war excitement in his own country.

"But how can it be otherwise?" he asked. "How can a man give his attention to writing in the clash of this great contest? It is too close to us. We have all lost some one in the great conflict. Many of the most prominent figures in the artistic world of London are bereaved at the death of a beloved son, and it is almost unheard of to find some one who has not suffered the loss of a relative or a dear friend. And under these conditions we cannot engage in the literary activities of peace.

"The struggle is too close to us. The younger men have given themselves cheerfully, like gallant English gentlemen, and such of them as have not already filled a grave somewhere in the war zone are fighting in the trenches or laboring in the ambulance corps. The men whose advanced age precluded their acceptance by the Government for the more strenuous forms of service have interested themselves in the work of organisation that goes on immediately behind the lines of fighting men and in England.

"I was living in the village of Whiteby, on the coast, when the first German sea raid took place—early in the war, when a marauding squadron bombarded that peaceful little village and killed a number of the inhabitants. See, here is part of a shell that killed a coast guard on that morning. I believe he was the first man killed on English soil," and he showed some black pieces of metal that had been welded together to form the base for a little inkwell. "It was presented to me by some friends of mine, and I have carried it with me ever since.

Brought Home to All

"That affair brought home to us the seriousness of the war that was being waged on the Continent, and made us realize, for the first time, that our immunity from attack was only fancied. So I set to work with a number of friends and organised a battalion for home defense. At first the Government objected, fearing that it would interfere with the regular work of recruiting, but when they realized that we were only taking the men who, because of age, were not to be enlisted in the main army, and perceived the real value of our work, they gave us their support and co-operation. And in a short time the movement spread all over England. Sir Conan Doyle formed a similar organisation in London, and at the present time no part of the English coat is without its battalion for home defense. The men are stationed twenty to a village, and in the event of an invasion are prepared to see to the safety of the telegraph lines, railroads, and other means of communication.

"But the colony of artists and writers with whom I had lived at Whitby, previous to the war, is broken up and scattered beyond hope of ever being reformed. Such who have not been killed are serving in the trenches, ambulances, ammunition factories, of other places into which the turmoil has diverted the energies of the nation. And on a much larger scale the condition prevails in the artistic centers of London—the Inner Temple, Leicester Square, the Authors and Savage Clubs are practically deserted. There is no time for the arts. And then, too, men are far too saddened by the daily list of deaths to put their hands to the pen. Kipling is doing very little writing, for he has been saddened and aged by the death of his only son; but the boy died as his father would have wished, fighting for his country. Horace Vachell, J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, and others far too many to enumerate, have suffered in the same way. I, too, have lost my only son.

"Of the few literary men who have remained aloof from the war, George Moore is probably the most conspicuous figure, and he has such a well-known distaste for anything that savors of harshness that he has come in for but little comment. And, then, he is an old man. Even the most ardent militarists have dealt lightly with him. Bernard Shaw is much disliked for his utterances and writings against the war, but there is that of the grinning philosopher, a spirit of contradiction in him, that will not permit of agreeing with any one else.

Younger Writers at Front

"A few of the younger writers will come out of the struggle with

(Continued on Page 7)

How The Germans Rule In Poland

(From the New York Times)

The death rate in Vilna has increased to more than four times the normal figure since the Germans occupied the city in September, 1915, according to a prominent Jewish resident of that city who has arrived in New York after remaining for months under the German occupation. This man, whose identity, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, left Vilna in November through the efforts of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and after a nine days' railroad trip reached Rotterdam, whence he sailed for this country. The German authorities made every effort to discourage him, telling him that the British were in the habit of taking all Russian subjects off steamers leaving European ports for America and sending them back to Russia, but as he was above military age he was finally alowed to depart.

There were thirty Russian Jews in the party which left Vilna, and though they had paid second class fare they were shut up in a box car, and kept locked in during the entire nine days' journey across the Continent via Koenigsberg and Berlin. After reaching Rotterdam they had no further trouble; The Times informant was not molested by the British naval authorities and he finally succeeded in reaching New York with the first authentic story of conditions in Russian Poland under the German occupation.

The Jewish population of Vilna, which is nearly half of the whole, was celebrating Yom Kippur in the synagogues when the Germans marched in, and the services were not molested. But immediately on their arrival the Germans went to the City Hall, where the municipal authorities had remained, and proceeded to confiscate all the money they found there. This was only the beginning of the requisitioning of much of the movable property to be found in Vilna.

People's Food Confiscated

The first requisition was for sleeping outfits or the soldiers. Every householder was compelled to furnish a bed, with pillows and bed clothing, for every window in his house. Then every family was ordered to furnish a statement of the amount of food and flour which it had on hand. The strictest assurances were given that this was for information only and that the food would not be confiscated; but it was confiscated without pay only five days later, and from that time on the civil population has been compelled to buy back the food from the German owners.

Cards calling for half a pound of bread were issued at first at the price of 11 kopeks, but later the charge was raised to 16—a little more than 5 cents. But the supply of bread has never been adequate. The bakeries are open at 6 o'clock in the morning and the lines of house-wives begin to gather sometimes as early as 2 o'clock. Not infrequently a woman will take her stand in line at 2 or half past and wait till 10 o'clock only to find when her turn comes that the bread is exhausted. Each household is allowed two pounds of meat twice a week, but must pay 2 rubles (64 cents) a pound, including the bones. Eggs cost 25 kopeks each and must be purchased sub rosa. The narrator knew of a man who secretly bought a goose last Fall and was compelled to pay 45 rubles for it. There is no sugar left at all; the only sweetening obtainable is saccharin.

All horses and carriages were seized as soon as the Germans marched in; the automobiles had already been commandeered for the Russian army. Nearly half the population fled before the oncoming of the Germans, leaving their houses vacant; and all furniture—chairs, tables, beds, pianos—and everything in these houses has been shipped away to Berlin. All the furniture stores have been looted, too. Among the families which stayed there has been comparatively little confiscation of property, after the initial requisition of beds and bedding, except for copper. Every pot and kettle and samovar has been seized, and many of the ornaments in the churches; and all leather in any form has been likewise taken.

Even Soldiers Short of Food

Even the German soldiers, said The Times informant, are beginning to be pinched for food, while among the civil population the shortage has caused a tremendous leap in the death rate. Children are of course particular sufferers and the tokens of starvation are evident among them on every hand. Yet the German officers continue to have almost everything they want except beer, which is not obtainable. In the beginning the officers were quartered on the population and paid nothing for their lodging, but some months after the first occupation of the town a club was opened at which most of them now live

The search for money is condcuted with great vigor and whenever the authorities of the invading army find that any coin is in the possession of civilians they take it away and give German paper in exchange.

The industrial and commercial life of the community has been entirely suppressed. There is a German theater, and newspapers continue to appear in German, Polish and Yiddish, but that is the extent of the city life. The wine shops have been closed and the population keeps very much behind closed doors. Civilians are forbidden to be abroad after 10 o'clock at night and the violation of this ordinance by only a minute or two is punishable by a fine of 30 marks and a jail sentence of five days. And the appearance of men, at least, on the street in the daytime is infrequent, for they know that at any moment there is need of labor for military objects either in the immediate neighborhood of Vilna or, indeed, anywhere in Poland, the passing civilians are liable to seizure and compulsory labor.

There was at one time an apparent attempt to re-open the commercial life of the town by allowing the importation of manufactured articles from other parts of Poland, but this was only a device for collecting the goods more conveniently, for as soon as sufficient stocks had been assembled in Vilna they were all confiscated and sent away to Berlin. Yet in spite of this complete stoppage of the city's commercial life an assessment of 2,400,000 marks was laid on it last Summer.

Deeds of Violence by Soldiers

Actual deeds of violence against the population have been comparatively infrequent. There have been a few cases of attacks on women, but not many. The narrator of the story knew of a man named Sharkoff who was a little slow in answering the ringing of his door bell by a patrol of troops and who was promptly bayoneted when he did appear. On the day after the occupation two girls who were selling kvass at the railroad station asked for payment from some German soldiers who had taken large quantities of the drink and the Germans promptly shot them. This, however, was attributed to the lawlessness of individual soldiers and was not a symptom of the attitude of the authorities, though the narrator had not heard that the soldiers were punished. But the striking of civilians by soldiers is frequent and seems to be unrestrained.

Forced labor began two weeks after the entry of the Germans, and has become more and more frequent, until last Summer almost all the able bodied men up to 70 years of age were employed on some sort of auxiliary labor for the German armies. Many able-bodied men have been deported to Germany, and practically all who have been at work have been compelled to labor in some way against the Russian armies.

The ethnic situation in Vilna is complicated; nearly half the population is Jewish and there is a strong Lithuanian element. From the beginning the Germans tried to make the most of this by playing off the Poles and Lithnanians against each other. They rather supported the Poles and held up the promise of a Polish kingdom to rally the nationalist forces to their side; but the Lithuanian aspirations for autonomy were also encouraged, and when occasionally bitter quarrels broke out that almost led to bloodshed between the two nationalities the Germans expressed great satisfaction and declared, "This is our work."

Jews Pray for Russians' Return

It is the Jews who have suffered most from the German occupation, according to the Jewish narrator of the story. "There is no comparison between the Russian treatment of the Jews and that which we have received at the hands of the Germans," he said. "The German authorities subject us to constant inquisitions; the German soldiers strike and beat our people on the streets. When Brusiloff broke through the Austrian lines in the south in June, and there was for a long time apparent readiness on the part of the Germans to evacuate the city at a moment's notice, all the rabbis directed their congregations to pray for the speedy return of the Russians."

On the second day of the German occupation, while long lines of German artillery were passing through the streets, a shell joited out of a caisson and exploded in the street. Crowds of the population were lining the curb, watching the progress of the invading army, and a Jewish boy was killed by fragments of the shell. His mother burst into tears, whereupon a German officer said jestingly: "That would never have happened under the Russians, for they have no shells. We can afford to drop them in the streets."

There was in Vilna a Jewish cemetery 200 years old, which had become the center of many traditions, and was deeply venerated by the whole community. The Germans turned a number of broken-down horses into it to pasture among the graves. The Russians had always respected it. There was a Jewish old men's home where the average number of deaths in time of peace was ten or twelve a month. When the Germans commandeered the food in the city and began to dole it out to the population the reduced nourishment began to tell on the old men, and the death rate leaped to ten a week. When this happened the leaders of the Jewish community begged the German Commandant to allot a somewhat larger portion of use?" was his response. "They're only old men; they'll die soon, anyway. Much better give them poison."

The feeling against the Jews seems to have two principal bases—the belief that they are acting as spies for the Russians and the firm conviction that most of them have stores of money which they will not give up. A party of 1,200 Jews were taken away to work outside of Vilna, at the end of last Summer, being paid thirty pfennig—a little over seven cents per day. When Yorn Kippur arrived 200 of them refused to work on the religious festival and they were severely beaten by the German soldiers.

The Jewish community in Vilna is supposed to receive 100,000 marks a month from American co-religionists but of this 13,000, according to The Times informant, is seized by the German commandant. The rest is allotted to the Jews to buy food. But they have to buy it from the Germans, who have charge of the whole food supply; and an example of the prices fixed by the Germans is that a salt herring which cost about one cent in time of peace, is now priced at 1 2-3 marks, about forty cents.

Dr. Magnes knows all about these; said The Times informant.

German Reserves Decrepit

The German armies which occupied Vilna in September, 1915, were composed of young and stalwart men. But in April of last year these troops were transferred to more active fronts, and their places were taken by reservists, who looked as if they had come from a home for invalids. They were old men; some of them with white beards; many bowlegged, some hunchbacked, some even who were blind in one eye. Of late the shortage of food is so great that the Germans have put up a plant outside of Vilna, where they are said to be trying to make some sort of safe food out of horses that drop dead from overwork. There are many cases of suicide among the German soldiers, some even among the officers, and usually these are due to sad and depressing letters from home. The German soldiers were proud enough when they first swept in to the city, toward the end of the offensive of 1915, but with the dragging by of many months this feeling has evaporated.

The quarrels between Lithuanians and Poles are paralleled by bitter wranglings between German and Austrian soldiers, which have been particularly intensified since the Austrian collapse before Brusiloff last June. German officers have declared that if the Austrians again give up so readily the Germans will stand behind ready to shoot them down, and this naturally does not soothe the pride of the Austrians.

Twice last year—during an offensive on the northern part of the front in May and again in the Summer, when Brusiloff's early successes seemed to indicate that the whole eastern line might have to fall back—the Germans packed up their archives and prepared to evacuate on a moment's notice. Among all classes of the population and even among the German soldiers, according to the belief of the civil population, there is a firm conviction that some time the Russian armies will break through and sweep the Germans out of the city. Meanwhile Vilna waits, and starves.

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Literature Suffers

(Continued from Page 6)

greatly enhanced reputations, for they are doing good work. Patrick McGill gave up his position as assistant librarian of Windsor Castle and has been serving steadily throughout the war. How he finds the time of write no one knows, but he has turned out some notable contributions to contemporary literature. I think Alfred Noyes is doing the best work of his career, and undoubtedly the stimulus has come to him from the great conflict. Ian Hay, with his 'First One Hundred Thousand,' has won many readers, and he deserves them, for he has treated a great subject in a great way. That first hundred thousand that we sent to France in the first days of the war was the finest body of men ever gatherd together under the sun.

"I consider H. G. Wells's 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through' the most understanding book on the war that has yet left the press, and I doubt if any one goes beyond him, for he has the vision of a prophet and has analyzed public opinion in a manner that no other writer has been able to do. He sees the seriousness of the conflict and has a discernment that has told him how the people realize it, and how it has changed life in England. Hugh Walpole, who, at the opening of hostilities, was a master in Epsom College, has been serving with the ambulance corps in Russia, and as a result of his experiences, has given us 'The Dark Forest,' a work which no critic can ignore in compiling the list of momentous war books.

"The painters have been particularly unfortunate in that the war has destroyed the market for their work, but they have been no more backward than the other artists in giving aid to their country in her time of need. A. W. Ennis, whose studies of the River Nile caused such a stir in English art circles a few years rog, and whose paintings are well known in this country, has probably ruined the wonderfully delicate hands by his labors in a munition factory.

"The old life is gone, never to be seen again, for when the 5,000,000 men who are in service return, the will return with an education and knowledge that will make them unwilling to take up the old ways. The England of pre-war days was a land that had grown soft and luxurious from over-ease, but she will emerge from this conflict a finer and stronger country, toughened and strengthened by the trials which she has undergone. And we will see the effect on the national character epitomized in a literature of far greater breadth and strength; a literature of greater import and value than anything that has gone before. And I do not think the end is far away.

"I am over here for a rest, but a few days ago I wrote offering my services to Lloyd George, and if there is any way in which I can be used I will return to England and give all that I can."

Unworn the Ancient Carols

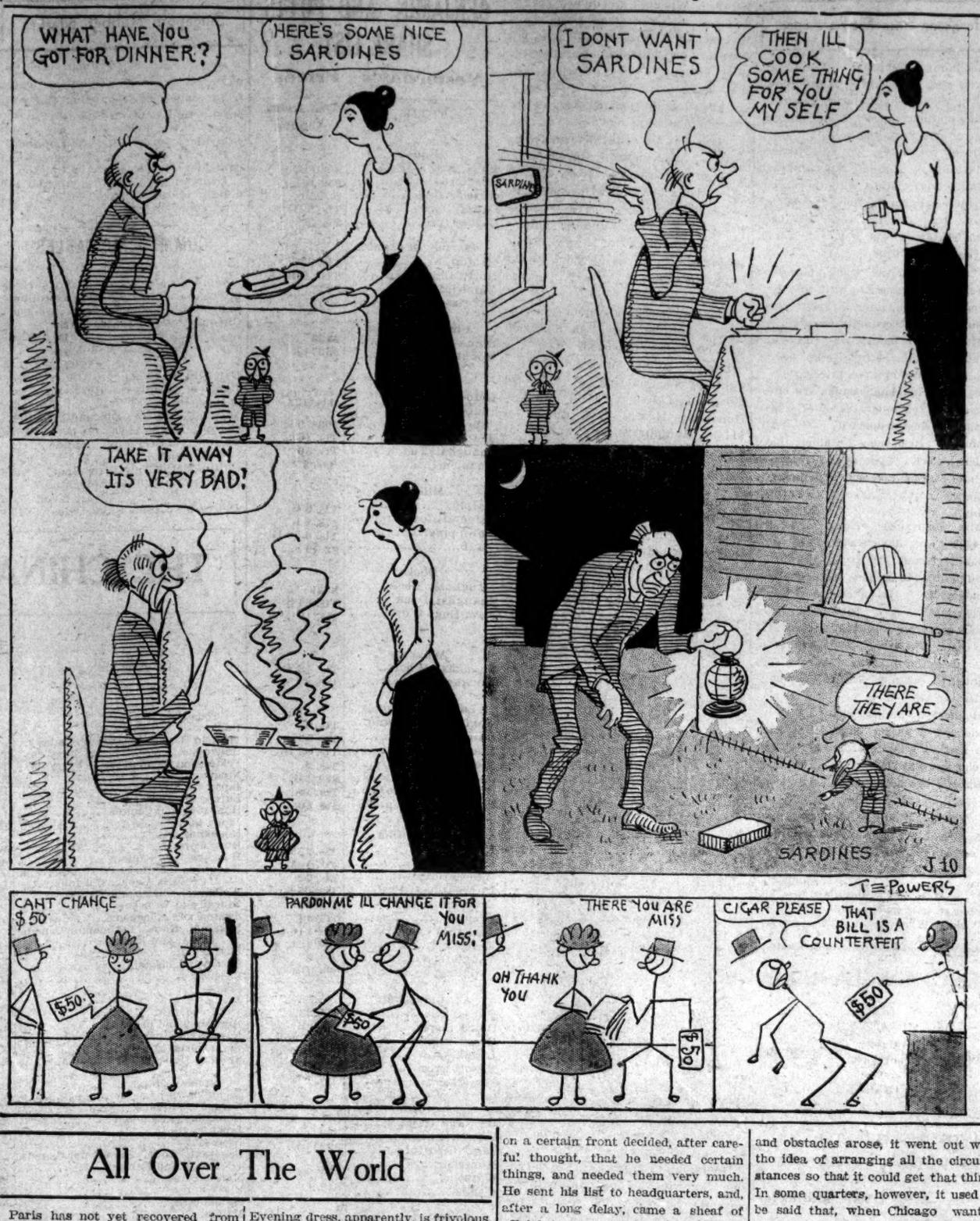
Unworn the ancient carols pour
From throat of living bird,
The very strains that o'er and o'er
In vernal gladness heard,
The turtle cooed in fir and pine,
And, 'mid the myrtles, sung
The nightingales of Palestine,
When Solomon was young.

—Theron Brown.

Blouses

There are some nice-looking blouses this year in plain georgette. They are something like schoolboy blouses, but fit the figure better. They just cover the hips, and have a narrow belt, and round the wrists and throat they often have a tiny line of fur. Sometimes the fur follows the line of a plait from the shoulder down the front on either side; but this is not a good idea—it cuts the figure too much, says a writer in The Queen, London. In black over white, in all cream, in gray, or in some gay color, these blouses are good for simple home wear. The fact that they can be worn over the skirt makes them easy to settle over any skirt, and the question of a waistbelt is solved. The neck is generally oval, leaving the throat quite bare, and there are no little dainty collars in lingerie or lace to be reckoned with this season. The note against the face is somber. It is not so becoming to some women as the daintier touch, but—it is the fashion, and it solves the tiresome business of the "always spotless" collar.

What's The Use! By Tom Powers



All Over The World

Paris has not yet recovered from the order, issued by the Minister of Fine Arts, that no evening dress is to be worn in the State-subsidized theaters until the end of the war. Evening dress, apparently, is frivolous. M. Clemenceau, very naturally, wants to know whether M. Deschanel should be allowed to wear the dress coat in which he presides at the sittings of the Chamber; and further, whether it would not be advisable to warn the audiences of the Comedie that they must weep and not laugh when Moliere is given. Paris is of opinion that for a Minister who is "de province" to presume to instruct the capital in a sheer matter of taste is going very far.

From time to time, a story comes along from "Somewhere in England," or "Somewhere in France," or somewhere elsewhere, which shows that "the official routine of the official department" is receiving much buffeting in these times. A certain commander on a certain front decided, after careful thought, that he needed certain things, and needed them very much. He sent his list to headquarters, and, after a long delay, came a sheaf of official forms full of detailed inquiry as to why he wanted each thing he had asked for. The commander thought over the matter for a day or two. Finally he took his courage in both hands, and a blue pencil in one of them, and, so the story goes, wrote across each of the forms the legend, "I want these things because there is a war on over here." He got them, without further question.

The devices of the soldier at the front for evading the censor are legion. The carefully-thought-out arrangement of wards to indicate, to the eyes of the initiated, his whereabouts, and the judicious disposal of pinpricks to serve the same worthy purpose, are, of course, the elements of the trade, and have been practiced everywhere. It was, however, reserved for a certain corporal, in a certain regiment, in a certain place, to make use of the censor to gain promotion. The corporal had ideas on bayonet fighting, and, lacking opportunity to win recognition for them, he wrote a long disquisition on the subject to his mother. Within a few days he was ordered to take the whole company in bayonet fighting. He was an instant success, got his third stripe, and was placed in charge of that branch of the company's training.

It used to be said, a generation ago, that when Chicago wanted anything, and obstacles arose, it went out with the idea of arranging all the circumstances so that it could get that thing. In some quarters, however, it used to be said that, when Chicago wanted anying, the circumstances seemed to arrange themselves, voluntarily, so that it could have what it wanted.

For several years Chicago has been pleading for permission to divert more of the water of Lake Michigan than it is already carrying off through its drainage canal, but objection has been raised by the International Waterways Commission on the ground that greater diversion would lower the level of the Great Lakes. Late information is, however, to the effect that the level of the Great Lakes is rising. One would have to be a Chicagoan in order to explain this satisfactorily.

It is estimated that, outside of the Northwest territory, nearly all of the Yukon, and Northern Quebec, there is available for commercial purposes, in the Dominion of Canada, 17,746,000 water horsepower. The water horsepower developed at present aggregates 1,712,193. Eight million horsepower is available within range of present markets, and will, it is expected, be in use, within the next fifteen years. This is a good time for the Dominion to consider how best this mighty mechanical power resource may be conserved for the benefit of its people. It is one of the greatest assets of the nation, and should not be permitted to pass under private monopoly. This is a piece of advice which the United States and China might overhear and seriously consider with profit.

One advantage which the new university has over those of long standing is the privilege of profiting by their experience. Thus the University of California, in its students' union building soon to be erected, is to combine features of the unions at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Pennsylvania. At the same time the new institution will be unlike those that have gone before it, in being paid for by the students themselves, instead of by benefactors. This difference will no doubt be regarded as a good example. So, in turn, the California structure may become a model for universities not yet founded.

Nearly every President of the United States since the city of Washington was laid out has endeavored in some way to leave the capital better and more beautiful than he found it. President Wilson is no exception. He is said to have ambitious plans for the improvement of the city, and it is believed these will be carried out during his second term. Development of the Great Falls electric power, and the establishment of a new and magnificent public park are said to be included in Mr. Wilson's program.

It will be a matter of gratification to patriotic citizens of the United States, to learn hat definite steps have been taken to deal effectively with the mercenary interests that are planning to enrich themselves at the tercentenary to be celebrated in Plymouth, Mass., in 1920. The incongruity of turning the observance of the landing of the Pilgrims into a money-making scheme ought to be strikingly apparent to every one.

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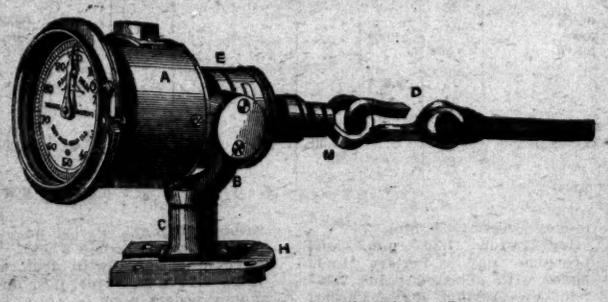

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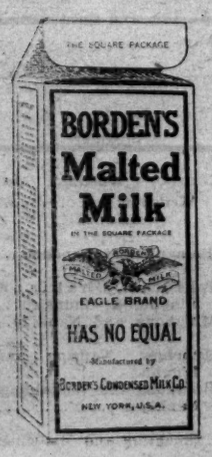

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

ARTISTIC GAS FIRES

Our Gas Fires are a happy combination of the three essentials:—

EFFECTIVE RADIATION.
EFFECTIVE VENTILATION.
EFFECTIVE APPEARANCE.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
Engineer's Office, 5 Thibet Road, Showroom. 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 9, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 84½ = Tls. 1.18 @ 72.1 = $1.64

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.85
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1855
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5⅝ = Tls.	5.80
Exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. $	8.04
Peking Bar	300
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37 1/16 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½ %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5⅝
London	Demand	3-5 11/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	250½
Paris	T.T.	482
Paris	Demand	482½
New York	T.T.	82⅝
New York	Demand	82¾
Hongkong	T.T.	67½
Japan	T.T.	62
Batavia	T.T.	202¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	501
New York	4 m-s.	85¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	5.43
" " 1 = Marks	†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.81
" " 1 = Rupees	2.93
" " 1 = Rouble	3.23
" " 1 = Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 9, 1917.

Official

Cathays (ord) Tls. 5.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.00
Butes Tls. 1.30
Consolidated Tls. 3.20
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00
Kamunitngs Tls. 6.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10
Tebongs Tls. 21.00
Ulobri Tls. 2.35
International Cotton (ord) Tls. 69.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.15

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 9, 1917.

Official

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07½ cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 4.75 cash

Direct

Tanah Merah Tls 1.07½ cash
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.85 cash
Waterworks 6% debs 90.00 cash

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 6.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	139	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	151	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton, Nominal.			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (Is Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales Nominal.	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) Nominal.	16¼ d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	201	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	58	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	20	0	0

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hongkong Share Market Report

Hongkong, February. 23.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows in their weekly share Market report:—

The opinion expressed in our circular of last week that rates showed a tendency to weaken, has unfortunately, been amply justified, rates all round showing depreciation with the exception of Shanghai Cottons and Wharf shares, the former having advanced from Tls. 110 to Tls. 117 for cash, market closing firm.

Shanghai, on the whole, has been practically stagnant with the foregoing exception, and a very small business has accordingly resulted.

Money still continues tight and Exchange high, both adverse factors to any advance in stock prices.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are offering at the reduced rates of $710 with a small business reported.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have sellers at $500. Cantons at $375, North Chinas at Tls. 150, and Yangtszes at $255, are a quiet market with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires at $367½ and China Fires at $155 continue neglected.

Shipping.—Douglases have changed hands at $110. Deferred Indos, which closed last week at $127 have now fallen away to a selling rate of $123 for cash. Preferred Indos at $41½ are unchanged. Star Ferries are wanted at $33 and Steamboats have sellers at $19.

Refineries.—China Sugars have experienced a rather strong set-back, the market falling from $118, last week's rate, to $110½ offered for cash. Malabons are now quoted ex dividend at $33.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have buyers in the North at Tls. 19 with sellers at Tls. 20. Raubs have buyers at $2 and sellers at $2.40. Tronohs have firmed to 30/-. Shells at 106/- and Ural Caspians at 30/- are quoted at last week's rates.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted $83 ex dividend, and Hongkong Docks have to business at $126½, the strength following on the announcement of the final dividend of $8½ per share and very satisfactory figures exhibited in the accounts, from which we give the following extracts:—

"Subject to audit, at the forthcoming annual general meeting the Directors will recommend:—A Final dividend of $2.50, with a bonus of $6 per share be paid to shareholders. $228,424.23 be written off Plant and Buildings. $300,000.00 be added to Reserve Fund. $50,000.00 be paid as a bonus to the European Staff, and carry forward about $500,000.00."

Shanghai Docks are quoted in the neighborhood of Tls. 82 in Shanghai with no business reported.

Lands, Hotel and Buildings.—Centrals are offering at $93 and Hongkong Lands at $91 are wanted. Hongkong Hotels have sellers at $110. Humphreys are wanted at $6½ ex dividend. West Points could be obtained at $73 and Kowloon Lands at $33.

Cotton Mills.—The Cotton Mill market in Shanghai appears to be very quiet indeed, with the exception of Shanghai Cottons, as above mentioned. Ewos at Tls. 145, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13½, and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5½ all being quoted at last week's quotations.

The figures for the last Company are published, an extract of which we give below:—

At a Meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Yantszepoo Cotton Mills, Ltd., held in Shanghai, it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on December 31, 1916, of Tls. 87,599, as follows:—

	Tls.
To write off Plant and Machinery	71,036.20
To write off Brick Building	3,451.52
To write off Reinforced Concrete Buildings	7,415.85
To write off Furniture	284.88
To write off Motor Car	29.63
To write Foreshore Building	358.73
To write off Demolished Buildings	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account	5,020.18
	87,596.99

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have sellers at $49 and China Lights have sellers at $4.70. Hongkong Trams are wanted at $7.10 after business at $7.20.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending February 17, 1917.

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts 7 weeks.
This year	$12,514	$94,218
Last year	11,544	84,682
Increase	1,059	9,536
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are in small demand at $8. China Providents are offering at $9. Cements have been dealt in at $11. From the Press we gather that the Company's petition to reduce their Capital has been sanctioned by the Chief Justice. The refund of $2.50 per share is advertised for March 15. Wm. Powells have buyers at $6. Dairy Farms have come to business at $24. Waterboats have buyers at $15¾ with no business reported.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

February Rubber Outputs

The Kapala Island Estates, Ltd., 3,533 lbs. Tapping 26 days.

BATU ANAM DIVIDEND

We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the General Managers of the Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 8, 1917, it was resolved to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting on April 3, 1917, the payment of a final dividend of 5 candareens per share, equal to 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year ended December 31, 1916, to shareholders on record on April 3, 1917.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

WHEN YOU WANT

INSURANCE

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$630 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$367½
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	103s. 9d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 78 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 83 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68 Sa.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12¼ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$120 B.
Green Island	Tls. 11.20
Langkats	Tls. 18¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15¼ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4½
Bute	Tls. 1.30 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1½
Chempedak	Tls. 12
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.20 B.
Dominion	Tls. 10¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼ S.
Permata	Tls. 3¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 14¼
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.72½
Sungala	Tls. 1½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.15 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.35 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.15
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 225 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 8 was 91 tons."

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on August 7:—

No. 1 Smoked—$174 per picul equivalent to 3s. 4¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$174 per picul equivalent to 3s. 4¼d. in London.

Demand good, market opened 170 dollars closed firm. Offered 817 tons, sold 579 tons.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 6.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:

Consols 2½% for account £ 53.00
Cheques on London at Paris. Fr. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York G. $ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) 37 7/16 d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5½%
Market rate of Discount 5½%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. 22.65d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 9.50d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot. 11.79d.
Plantation Rubber March 3s. 2½d. paid.
Deliveries China Silk, Bales. 45
Deliveries Canton Silk. " 5
Deliveries Japan Silk. " 125
Tone of Tea market. Quieter.

Total stock in London and Liverpool 11,262 tons.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 6.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 2½d. value.
April to June: 3s. 2¾d. to 3s. 2½d. value.
Tendency of Market: Dull. Total Stocks in London and Liverpool 11,262 tons.

Last Quotation, London, March 5:—
Spot: 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 3¼d. done.
April to June: 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 3¼d. done.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s.	d.
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet	3	2½
Spot price standard quality First Crepe	3	2½
Market very quiet, tendency undecided, free on board	2	7½

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 KIANGSE RD., PHONE 60

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 6.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 37 7/16 d. Less Enquiry. Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, March 5:—
Bar Silver Spot: 37 7/16 d. Featureless. Steady.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

Reuter's Service

London, March 6.—Himely's estimate for the Cuban Sugar Crop is 3,000,000 tons.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Cbl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Hankow			5.00						
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)			5.00						
Hankow (Every day)									
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train								
Ningpo	Train								
Japan via Nagasaki	Anping	3.30	3.00				11.30*		10.00*
Europe via Siberia	Hakuai maru						5.00		5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Via Pukow	E9.00		C8.00				F10.30*	10.00
Japan Ports	Iyo maru	9.00					5.00		4.30
Hongkong	Hakuai maru	9.30*							9.00
River Ports			5.00						9.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Wuchang	9.00							
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon and India	Anhui	9.00		4.30					9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Iyo maru	9.00					4.30	5.00	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Esang	9.00	5.00	5.00					5.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Poochi	9.00					5.00		9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokonama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			5.00						9.00
Chefoo			10.00*						
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kwangse	12.30							9.30*
Foochow	Hsinfung	9.00	5.00	5.00					noon
Chefoo	Haean	9.00	5.00	4.30			5.00		9.00
			noon				4.30	5.00	9.00
Tomorrow									
Hongkong and beyond	Iyo maru								
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*					G8.00*	
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00							5(10th)
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	10.30*							9.00
									10.00*
Monday, March 12.									
Japan via Moji	Yamashiro maru								
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E3.00		C3.00				H9.00	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00		4.30			6.00		5.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro maru	8.00					4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong			5.00						5.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe									
Manila Direct	Ecuador		5.00						
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00				3.00			2.30
Manila direct	Ecuador	2.30							9.00
Manila			3.00						2.00
Tuesday, March 13.									
Japan via Moji and Seattle	Tamba maru								
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*					J9.30*	9.00*
Japan and America	Tamba maru	8.30*							5(12th)
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			9.00*						5(12th)
Wednesday, March 14.									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow								
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	E9.00		C8.00			6.00		5.30
		9.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Thursday, March 15									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru							11.00	0.30

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

C Mail closed 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcels and money orders 9.30 a.m.

G Registration 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. on money orders 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 9 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

LocalOutport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soocho, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochok, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).		1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m.	1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.50
Launch	close daily.	
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.	12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.	12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.		

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Acount and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	St Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Mar. 5
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire	Jan. 22
City of Corinth	Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 25
Kioto	Jan. 13
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Somali**	Jan. 13
Suwa Maru	Jan. 29
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Cordilliere	Feb. 21
Gemini	Feb. 8
Porthos	Feb. 3

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Asia	Feb. 17
Monteagle	Feb. 13

For New York

Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.

Korea Maru	Feb. 16
Persia Maru	Feb. 3
Siberia Maru	Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 9
Venezuela	Mar. 4

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru	Feb. 19

For Tacoma

Canada Maru	Feb. 7
Justin	Feb. 17
Manila Maru	Mar. 6

**With English Mail.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	20-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-48
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	40-50
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	18-20
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	25-30
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.60-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels To Arrive

From London, etc.	Sailed	*Due
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 13	Mar. 10
From Vancouver, etc.		
Monteagle	Mar. 9	Mar. 31
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
Keelung Maru		Mar. 30
Kumeric		Mar. 15
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 6
Ecuador	Feb. 12	Mar. 12
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 21	Mar. 17
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Mar. 10
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 16

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 10th and 11th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE RESCUER"

A powerful Photo-play, taken amidst most picturesque surroundings and played by the leading Pathe Cinema Artists,

IN FOUR PARTS

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events

"MASHERS AND SPLASHERS"
A comedy full of laughs, featuring Burns and Stull

"THE PRETTY POLICEMAN"
A screamingly funny comedy.

MATINEE Saturday at 5 p.m.
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WOODS"
3 Parts.
"THE ADVENTURES OF J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD"

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.
"ALSACE" 5 Parts.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Saturday & Sunday, 10th & 11th March.

TRUTH WILL OUT

A Powerful Drama of Intense Interest

ALSO SHOWING
A Hazards of Helen Series,
A Nicely Colored Picture
and
A Very Amusing Keystone.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 Cents.

BY REQUEST

The Magnificent Film

"THE END OF THE WORLD"

Will Be Exhibited

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On March 10th & 11th

AND

At the Matinee Today At 5 p.m.

Matinee on Sunday

SHOWING

"THE ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O'ROURKE"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 13	11.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17	12.30	Vancouver B.C	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 19	..	New York via Panama	Tatsiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
Apr 2	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5		San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 14	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 8	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 19		San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 10	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	11.3	*Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	5.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 15	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 17	12 30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 19	5.3	*Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 20	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Niigata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 22	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 31	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 11	11.3	*London etc	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	11.0	*London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 1	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 10	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 10	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 11	noon	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
.. 11	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
.. 12	4.00	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 13	..	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 13	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
.. 15	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
.. 16	5.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 16	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
.. 10	..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 10		Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 10	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 10	2.00	Chefoo & Dalny	Kwangsi	Br.	B.&S.
.. 11	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 11	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 11	D.L.	Haichow & Eching	Shaohsing	Br.	B.&S.
.. 13	1.30	Dalny	Sasaki maru	Jap	S.M.R.
.. 15	D.L.	Tientsin	Kaigan	Br.	B.&S.
.. 16	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 10	M.N.		Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 11	D.L.	Wuhu & Swatow	Yochow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
.. 14	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	CNCW
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 9	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 9	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 9	Chefoo	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
.. 9	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.	CNPW
.. 9	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M.B.K.	
.. 9	Japan	Iyo maru	3091	Jap.	N.Y.K.	CMB
.. 9	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	22000	Jap.	A.T.Co.	Woosung

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 9	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2570	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 9		Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 9	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 9	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 9	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
8P	Nov 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Amg-b.	190	2	47	Carter
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
P&OB	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1372	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, the 10th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty ta 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, March 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Captain, Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 11th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and HONGKONG.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson, will be despatched for the above ports from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road at 4 p.m. on Monday, March 12. For further information apply to B. C. Haile, Special Representative, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building. Tel. No. 5056.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, March 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Tuesday, March 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "ECUADOR" ..... Mar 12	..... Mar. 31
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... Apr. 7	..... Apr. 26
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..... May 5	..... May 24

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain **no upper berths.** One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. C. HAILE, Special Representative.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Mar 8	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.&S.	CNPW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bonemia	4282	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D.&Co	USA
Mar 7	Japan	Eurymachus	3214	Br.	B.&S.	dWYK
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.&Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Mar 7	Japan	Hakusi maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Mar 7	Hankow	Kiangbsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Mar 7	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB 1
Mar 7	Japan	Namur	6694	Br.	B.&S.	SHW
Mar 8	Japan	Nagasaki maru	1578	Jap.	M.B.K.	TKDW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silesia	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silvest	3318	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B IX
Mar 3	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Mar 7	Moji	Upolu	700	Br.	N.S.N Co.	YTPDW
Mar 7	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Sianyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The anticyclone is still prevailing in Japan. The barometers have considerably fallen all over the Far Eastern continent. Rain, mist or fog in China. Southerly winds to the North of the 30th parallel. Calm or very light breezes in the South.

9.—Rain during the night Overcast, gloomy weather. Barometer rapidly rising between 6 and 9 a.m.

Friday, March 9, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	767.74	768.06
" " inches	30.23	30.24
Variation mm. for 24 h	†0.64	-0.03
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.73	†0.99
Wind Direction	SW	NE
Wind Kilom per hour	7	18
Wind Miles	4.3	14
Temperature Cen	1.57	7.10
Temperature Fahr	3.51	44.6
Humidity: co	78	47
Rebu. sity 5-10	1	9
Rainfallmm.	—	—
Nafallinches	—	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days
Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days
Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE .....27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA....14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 7 July
MONTEAGLE .....24 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN..21 July
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..12 May	EMPRESS OF ASIA..... 4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..26 May	

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 Tons.	Mar. 27	1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 7, JUNE 12, AUG. 26.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE ...

* OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
IYO MARU	12,500	———	Mar. 11
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	———	Mar. 23
KITANO MARU	16,000	———	April 1

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 13, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917

NEW YORK via PANAMA

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	———	Mar. 19, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 17
NIIGATA MARU	4,000	Capt. K. Ohosawa,	Mar. 20
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 24

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Mar. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 13, 1917
FUSHIMI MARU	12,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 19, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	———	Mar. 17, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Jaapn.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} – Midnight, 13^{30} – 1^{30} p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	:	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	366	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1089	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1208	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2800	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1043	1455	2282	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Question of Breaking Relations Up Today

(Continued from Page 1)

both houses of Parliament. The interview concluded at 5 p.m.

On March 9, Premier Tuan Chi-jui invited all the members of Parliament to the Reception Hall of the Waichiaopu to exchange views on foreign affairs. All the Cabinet Ministers have decided to attend the joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament on Saturday, to report the progress of diplomatic affairs.

The Cabinet wired on March 7 asking all the civil and military governors of provinces to be unanimous in foreign affairs.

The National Herald reports:—Dr. Morrison, Dr. Ariga and Dr. Willoughby, three foreign advisers, jointly sent in their views on foreign affairs to the President on March 7.

Parliament Leaders Hear Premier; Will Join Entente

Peking, March 8 (Eastern News Agency, Japanese).—Owing to the concession of Li Yuan-hung the Chinese Government wired to Japan and other Entente Powers through the Chinese Minister to each Power and to all provinces, on March 7, informing them that China has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and will negotiate with the Entente Powers about the conditions of China joining the side of the Entente Powers. At the same time the Ministers of the Entente Powers in Peking were informed.

On March 8, Premier Tuan Chi-jui sent specially for the representatives of all the political parties and factions and informed them. About March 10, the foreign policy will be placed before Parliament officially to get its support, after which a note severing diplomatic relations will be sent to Germany.

Over one hundred representative members of both Houses of Parliament heard the Premier explain that the Government had decided the foreign policy and as Japan is intimately related to China a minute telegram has specially been wired to Chiang Tsong-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Tokio, to inform the Japanese Government.

The majority expressed their intention to support the policy and only a very small number opposed.

On March 10 the policy will be placed before Parliament officially and as regards the general situation, it may be observed that China has already decided to join the side of the Entente Powers.

KAIFENGFU COMPLAINS OF LATENESS OF TRAINS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kaifengfu, March 7.—The Lunghai Railway has just completed the erection of some very neat brick stations all along the line from Hsuchow to Kaifeng. Having done this they could not well refuse to enlarge and improve the station at Kaifeng. With new stations, a rock-ballasted road, and the new night train we note marked improvement in travel facilities. It is to be regretted, however that the train from Pukow never reaches Hsuchow in time for Shanghai mail to be transferred. Certainly the authorities will attend to this at once.

In line with improvement your correspondent suggests that some real use (other than for ornament) be made of the police and soldiers who greet the trains at stations on the Lung-hai road. An incident will give point to what we have to complain of. Recently a Chinese family came to Kaifeng, the head of the family to be teacher in a government school. When the train halted he could not get his family off the train for the crowding on and off by passengers, so had to go on to another station and wait for a returning train. This often happens, since there is no order as to getting off. The doors are blocked by people trying to go both ways. How simple it would be if police would see that those leaving the cars would all go forward and those entering would all come from the rear. Two policemen could easily manage each car. As it is, a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets salute the arrival of the train and policemen with clubs stand at some distance with dignity. If something is not done at once the proper officials intend to see why.

Just Arrived

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MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store

No. 5 BROADWAY

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

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Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

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For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4335

'News Brevities

His Excellency Don Luis Pastor, Spanish Minister at Peking, is in Shanghai on a short visit.

* * *

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, of the S. M. Police, has gone to Hongkong, and will be absent about ten days.

* * *

Owing to the Paper Hunt Club races, which are being held today, the Shanghai Golf Club's competition for the Campbell Shield has been postponed.

* * *

The American businessmen who are visiting Peking were entertained at a garden party on March 8 by the Office of President Li Yuan-hung and he addressed them on the importance of trade relations being developed between the U. S. A. and China. The Chamber of Commerce of Peking entertained the American businessmen at a banquet on the evening of March 7.

* * *

The Burlington Hotel has made several new arrangements for the greater convenience of guests. This includes the hotel's own motor cars for hire, and also two telephones for guests, one on the ground floor, and one on the 2nd floor.

* * *

Second Lieut. S. R. Sebastian, of the Hampshire Regiment (formerly with Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson) has been awarded the Military Cross. Two other Shanghai men have been mentioned in despatches, viz. 2nd-Lieut. A. W. Peake (R. F. A.) and Lieut. G. Butland (2nd York and Lancaster Regiment).

* * *

During the service at Union Church tomorrow morning reference will be made to the late Mr. H. B. Stewart, after which the organist, Mr. R. C. Young, will play the Dead March in "Saul". The Rev. C. E. Darwent having recovered from his recent indisposition will conduct the service.

* * *

There has been a recurrence of measles and scarlet fever in Shanghai, especially among the Chinese, and as a precaution Dr. Stanley has ordered the Public School for Boys to be closed for a week. To a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, Dr. Stanley said that although the fever was more marked this year it was not so severe as to cause real alarm, and he did not expect it would be necessary to close any of the other schools.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow:—Miss H. M. Smith and Miss R. P. Snow.

Per N.Y.K. Iyo Maru from Japan:—Messrs. J. P. Lawrie, R. E. Marxo and R. Dorizon.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong:—Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Ball, Capt. G. B. Beardsley, Mrs. A. L. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Boetticher, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bloss, Mrs. A. Baxter, Mrs. F. T. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barkley, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. J. Bond, Miss H. L. Clapp, Mrs. L. O. Crenshaw, Mr. P. C. Chen, Mr. S. Chang, Mr. F. A. Coleman, Mr. F. A. Coleman, Jr., Mrs. W. L. Davis, Miss L. Davis, Mrs. G. L. Doten, Miss M. Davenport, Mr. R. T. Durston, Mrs. R. Elliot, Mr. L. P. Eisenbrey, Mrs. and Miss E. Eisenbrey, Miss I. Eisenbrey, Mr. T. J. Ezra, Miss F. T. Ezra, Mrs. C. Fiske, Miss C. French, Mrs. G. A. Goodell, Mrs. S. Graves, Mrs. G. Gilmore, Mrs. M. A. Gardner, Mr. H. P. Garland, Mrs. E. Garland, Miss M. Garland, Mrs. and Master A. Gutierrey, Mr. Y. P. Huang, Mr. C. H. Hon, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Happ, Miss M. Hart, Miss B. W. Hull, Mr. E. Hayim, Mr. S. Howard, Miss V. Isbester, Mrs. E. R. Kearby, Miss L. Kley, Mr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. T. Kurimoto, Mr. F. Kulka, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lilley, Mr. Loo Shew Kee, Mrs. C. MacGregor, Mrs. E. MacGill, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCann, Master and Miss J. McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKenna, Mrs. J. Mariner, Mrs. J. McCord, Mrs. H. E. McAvoy, Mr. J. F. Murphy, Mr. E. W. Mills, Mr. J. T. Manning, Mr. P. F. Metz, Mrs. N. Metz, Mr. J. Morton, Mrs. M. Morton, Mr. S. Morton, Mrs. P. Morton, Mrs. A. McCracken, Rev. T. G. C. McCalla, Mr. J. R. Noggle, Mrs. W. H. Osborne, Rev. T. W. Oakes, Miss V. Parker, Mrs. A. Pitkin, Mr. A. R. Pierson, Jr., Mr. B. Ramsay, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Rogers, Mrs. L. R. Reed, Mrs. V. Roberts, Mrs. M. Stark, Mr. C. W. Shelmire, Mr. S. S. Somekh, Mr. Joe. Summer, Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. L. D. Stone, Mr. T. H. Simpson, Mrs. C. Simpson, Mr. W. C. Tsiang, Mr. M. M. Takey, Mr. T. Toyoshima, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wallenberg, Miss A. Wallenberg, Mrs. A. M. West, Mrs. R. B. Weaver, Mr. H. B. Whillock, Mr. D. A. Willard and Mrs. M. Wales.

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SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.58		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18 13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12 11	13 33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. { dep.	1 .31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.18		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	—	—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG { dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17 26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.34	14.37	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	

Up **Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections** **Down**

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.H.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	R.	7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING ..... dep.		8.35
	NANKING FERRY ..... arr.		14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.		11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW ..... dep.	S.	15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.	S.	12.00
	TSINANFU ..... arr. dep.		7.56 8.06		TSINANFU ..... arr. dep.		20.21 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.		16.13		PUKOW ..... arr.		13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.		17.00	S.H.R.	NANKING FERRY ..... dep.	R.	14.20
	PEKING ..... arr.		19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.		21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.39	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21 20	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8 10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14 34			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9 43	11.00		14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... { arr		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17,37		
Sungkiang ..... { dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10		15 28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11 58	13.33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... { arr.		10 25	12 26	14.06		16 36	19.30		
Kashing ..... { dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16		16 46			
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15		17.21			
Chang Au..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17 55			
Hangchow..... { arr.	10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37		18 42			
Hangchow..... { dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... { arr.				7 05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow..... { dep.				7. 5	8 40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang Au..... dep.				8 1	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep				8 52	10 40		12 3	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.				9 30	11.22		13 3	6.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8 0	10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sungkiang ..... { arr.			9.08	10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
Sungkiang ..... { dep			9 18	10 57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18 50*	
Lungh-a Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17 22	18.32	
Siccawei..... dep.				11.53	14.17		17 32	18 42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14 26		17 41	18.51	
Shanghai North ... . arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30625 Tons

will be despatched from Woosung on

Saturday, March 31st

for

Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" on April 28th, and subsequent sailings of these steamers.

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12997

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near Avenue Edward VII
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Monday, the 13th of March

commencing at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

GOOD AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, though bald, was a very decent sort,

Grown healthy and happy from the use of Hunt's Port.

In the evenings he counted the hairs on his head.

Till he wakened one morning with but one left, 'tis said.

HUNT'S PORTS AND SERRIES ARE HEALTHY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

THE Races will be run on Saturday, March 10, 1917 (weather permitting). The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

Tickets of admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children. **The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate—Price $1 each.**

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for win and place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

12973

NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that Mr. F. G. Boulon has accepted an engagement with this Company.

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12992

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of

British Wounded Soldiers

Under the patronage of
SIR EVERARD FRASER
MADAME THUE will produce

"La Belle Helene"

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the French Composer, Offenbach. (In English.)

Tonight March 10th, 12th and 14th, at 9 o'clock.

First Performance Seats $5.00. Boxes sold privately. Second and third performances, usual prices. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

CAST:

Helene.....Miss Stewart Lockhart
Paris.....Miss Cowen
Orestes.....Mrs. Mathieson
Bacchis.....Mrs. Baker
Leona.....Miss Valentine
Partheonis.....Miss Brodie
Menelaus.....Mr. Donne
Agamemnon.....Mr. W. M. Stewart
Calchas.....Mr. Burrett
Achilles.....Mr. Langley
Ajax I.....Mr. Speelman
Ajax II.....Mr. Wilson
Philocomus.....Mr. Warrender

Chorus, Mesdames Fraser, Sartz, van Corbach, the Misses Gaillard (2), Jouravel, Pearson, Shepherd (2), Shibbeth (2) and Tippin (2).

Messrs. Ageson, Charton, Cowen, Dumbarton, Gjersing, Gordon, de Fourcaud, James, Lowe, Lindsay, Mullen, Tweedie, Sherman, Sullivan, Thams, Thompson and Wilson.

Stage Manager.....Mr. L. de Luca
Scenery.....Mr. Wielmaecker
Costumes.....Mrs. McMichael
Town Band: Director, Madame Thue
Pianist.....Prof. Manikus

12989

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe

the American Dentist, has

REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

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4919

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Native chicken eggs, $1.00 for 70, or 20 cents per doz.
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Our poultry are fed with beef, fish, grain and all kinds of green vegetables. The runs and houses are clean, well-ventilated and free from odor.

Send your order to the **Farm, at Chung Hsin Road, Chapei** (just opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station), or buy from us at the Hongkew Market from 5.30 to 11 a.m.

12941

NOTICE

THE CARLTON CAFE, having recently been reorganized, the Management desire to notify the public that they are now catering to he family trade exclusively.

TIFFINS AND DINNERS A SPECIALTY
MONTHLY BOARDERS CATERED FOR

CARLTON CAFE, LTD.
L. LADOW, Manage

The Shanghai Land Investment Compa y, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1917, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1917.

12893

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

KIANGWAN RACES

17th March, 1917

ENTRIES Close on Tuesday, 13th March, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

13025

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents Today, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12805

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE WANTED for a firm selling American Products, already established in the market. Only energetic men need apply. Good terms to the right man. Capital to start with need not necessarily be large. Must furnish bond. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED immediately, a good market shroff, one experienced in patent medicines and toilet goods preferred. Good salary, liberal commission, and good prospects for the right man. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

M 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by married Britisher, unfurnished flat of 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Please state terms to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

13027 M 13

WANTED: Young lady wants comfortable room, with bathroom and board, in private family or select boarding house. Replies to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

13008 M 11

WANTED by an educated young man (neutral), a single room, in a private family; British preferred. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

13009 M 11

BUSINESS OPENINGS

WANTED, Compradore, with capital of Tls. 10,000. Interest ten per cent and commission. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

12960

For Sale or to Let from 1st May

No. 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the Road, containing: Hall-Billiard room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom, Garage, stabling for four horses, well developed grounds, tennis lawn courts (four), croquet-lawn-rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
Stirling Fessenden
3 Hongkong Road.

12942

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No 184
THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

TO LET, well-furnished front room with small room, bathroom and balcony attached. Suitable married couples. Also attic room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

13030 M 11

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, piano, every convenience, low rental. Only neutrals and Allies need apply, 8 Ward Road.

12938 M 25

WANTED for early April, a married couple or two bachelors to join in comfortable villa near Race Course. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

13001 M 11

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

13000 M 22

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

MISCELLANEOUS

MILLINERY: Smart and stylish hats in lace, tulle or silk for summer wear; also undertakes retrimming of hats, up-to-date work, moderate charges. 66 Broadway Terrace.

13015 M 15

A LADY, wishing to proceed to America, will be glad to give her services free in exchange for a passage. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

13034 M 12

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, with executive experience at home, and thoroughly familiar with Manchuria, especially Harbin, desires position, Shanghai or outports. Experienced in wool. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

13002 M 11

ADVERTISER (Chinese) seeks position as an office assistant, having a knowledge of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

13011 M 11

ENGINEER, with business experience and selling ability, manager with important firm, seeks engagement with firm of contractors or import firm. Please apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

12970 M 10

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

12928

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES to let: Telephone Building, 24a Kiangse Road. Apply to Room 13.

M 10 11 13 14

EDUCATIONAL

A CHINESE gentleman, American university graduate, wants to teach foreigners the Chinese language and literature, by popular dialects and new lectures; with experience in Y.M.C.A. Language School. Time can be easily arranged. For particulars address: Mr. D. M. J., 21 Foochow Road.

12980 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, by Collector, interesting photos (snapshots or otherwise) of Chinese scenery, executions, etc. Reply to Barton, Kalee Hotel.

13022 M 9 10 11

CHEMICAL balance, only slightly used. Will sell $50; cost $90. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

13019 M 11

FOR SALE. A set of Chinese Thibet surcharged postage stamps (cancelled). Price $40. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

13023 M 11

FOR SALE: good banjo, quite new. No reasonable offer refused. Reply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

13021 M 9 10 11

FOR SALE. Bi-carbonate of Soda "Wyandotte", 500 barrels, weighing 400 lbs. each, fresh stock, quality guaranteed, immediate shipment. Terms F. O. B., Manila, payment against documents. H. J. Bell & Co., Merchandise Brokers, Manila, P. I.

12981 M 13

FOR SALE. Times' "Illustrated History of the War," from No. 1 up to date, including 5 bound volumes. Advertiser would like purchaser to take over subscription of 50 cents per copy. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

13016 M 11

FOR SALE: Remington typewriter No. 7, in good working condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to Nieh, B-114 Kiangse Road.

13007 M 15

FOR SALE, by private treaty at valuation, entire High-Class Furniture, fittings (wholly made by Messrs. Weeks and Arts and Crafts), ornaments, etc., contained in hall, drawing-room, study-room, dining-room and two bedrooms; all in as good condition as new, and which include several rich Persian Carpets, of a 6-roomed dwelling house. The house, situated in the best part of Western district, and at low rental, could be taken over. An egg-shaped Victoria, horse, and a set of harness to be included, if desired. Please apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

12993 M 13